FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1848. [NO. 1637.]

CENTRE, WEEKLY,

W. J. HOWE,

DAVID S. HASS,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. A liberal discount to those who advertise the number of insertions desired, or whose advertisements will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

MINIATURE PAINTING.

MISS NEWBY begs leave to announce that she is prepared to take MINIATURES, on Ivory, for those who may desire them, and flatters herself she will be found highly satisfactory.

She may be found at the residence of Wm. Cook, on Green Street, near Cross's Bridge, where Specimens may be seen, terms made known, &c.

Oct. 2, 1848. 3m

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals an extensive stock of GOODS in the Dry Goods and Grocery Line. We will sell low for Cash or Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 3m

FIRST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed made to me by Dr. J. G. Shepherd, dated Sept. 1st, 1848, I shall on Wednesday, the 1st day of November next, sell at Auction, for Cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, the following described property, to wit: [illegible] Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JAS. G. COOK, Trustee.

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1848. 3ots

New and Cheap Goods.

I HAVE received and am now receiving my Fall & Winter Stock, consisting in part of Dry Goods, Handkerchiefs, Clothing, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Whips and Whalebone, Paints, Dyes and Stuffs, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.

Which I intend to sell low for Cash or Produce, at wholesale or retail.

JOHN D. SPARR.

October 10, 1848. 3m

Fall Goods, 1848.

JAMES BYRD

HAS just received a large and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Superfine Black and Blue Cloths,
Fancy Cassimeres of all kinds,
Vestings,
Cravats and Stocks,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Merino Shirts and Drawers,
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddles and Bridles,
Trunks and Valises,
Looking Glasses and Glassware,
Queensware and Groceries,
Iron and Steel,
Nails and Castings,
Bagging and Rope,
Bacon and Lard,
Flour and Meal,
Corn and Fodder,
Oats and Peas,
Irish Potatoes,
Onions and Cabbages,
Apples and Peaches,
Dried Fruit,
Tobacco and Segars,
Snuff and Candles,
Soap and Starch,
Tallow and Sperm Oil,
Coal Oil and Lamps,
Window Glass, No. 7 to 10,
5 packages Books and Stocks.

With many other articles of which being purchased for the Package for Cash, will be sold at a small advance for Cash or approved paper.

Oct. 10, 1848. 3m

J. D. WILLIAMS

HAS just received a large and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Fine Needle Worked Handkerchiefs and Collars, Cambric Worked Collars, Cassimeres, and Fancy Cottes, Cassimeres, and Fancy Cottes, Gambroon Cords, Corduroys, with a large stock of Staple Cotton Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware, in great variety.

In connection with the above articles, groceries, such as Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Candies, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Spices, Ginger, Pepper, Saleratus, Cheese, Rice, Powder, Shot, Lead, Iron, Nails, Castings, Bagging, Rope, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Meal, Corn, Fodder, Oats, Peas, Irish Potatoes, Onions, Cabbages, Apples, Peaches, Dried Fruit, Coal Oil, Lamps, Window Glass, Looking Glasses, Queensware, Hollow Ware, Tinware, Wooden Ware, Cotton Yarns, Candles, Matches, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Saddles, Bridles, Trunks, Valises, Leather, Shoe Findings, Wagon Boxes, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Twine, Cotton Cards, Wool Cards, Grain Cradles, Scythes, Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Percussion Caps, Gun Locks, Gun Barrels, Gun Trimmings, Shovels, Spades, Axes, Hoes, Mattocks, Grubbing Hoes, Pitchforks, Manure Forks, Hay Forks, Grain Forks, Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, Halter Chains, Cotton Gins, Nos. 2 to 10, 5 packages Books and Stocks.

With many other articles of which being purchased for the Package for Cash, will be sold at a small advance for Cash or approved paper.

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Cravats and Stocks,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Merino Shirts and Drawers,
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddles and Bridles,
Trunks and Valises,
Looking Glasses and Glassware,
Queensware and Groceries,
Iron and Steel,
Nails and Castings,
Bagging and Rope,
Bacon and Lard,
Flour and Meal,
Corn and Fodder,
Oats and Peas,
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Oct. 10, 1848. 3m

P. HALEDON

HAS now receiving direct from New York, his Fall and Winter Stock of GOODS, consisting in part of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Hats, Caps, Boards, Boots and Shoes, Blankets, Kerseys, Iron, Nails, Hardware, &c.

Which he is offering low for CASH or Country Produce.

Oct. 3, 1848. 3m

GRAND LOTTERIES,

MEXICO AND LOUISIANA,

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$20,000!

$20,000! $10,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For Embracing Lynching Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 61, for 1848, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Oct. 21, 1848.

66 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of $20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,072, 20 Prizes of 1,500, 20 of 800, 20 of 400, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 22 Whole, $120 00
100 ditto 22 Halves, 60 00
100 ditto 22 Quarters, 30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us Address,

J. & C. MAURY,

Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,

Alexandria, Va.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35-tdpd

Blank Warrants for sale here.

☞ Mrs. HAWLEY will resume her School on Monday the 23d inst.

October 10, 1848. 36-2w

OCTOBER, 1848.

New Fall & Winter Goods.

WM. C. JAMES & CO. are now receiving their stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Guns, &c.,

All of which will be offered at unprecedented low prices for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers, both by wholesale and retail. A call from their friends and the public generally is respectfully solicited.

N. B. As we are desirous of getting out of the Hardware and Cutlery business, we will offer what Goods we have on hand in that line at exceedingly small advances on New York cost.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1848 36tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Hooke, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.

Oct. 3w 9

A TEACHER

Of liberal education is wanted to take charge of a School on Black Creek, five miles above Darlington, for the ensuing year. To one of good moral character and habits of diligence, who is capable of imparting a thorough knowledge of the English branches, and preparing Boys for the Sophomore Class in the S. C. College, $400 will be paid, and Board furnished.

The location is decidedly healthy.

Applicants will address the Subscriber, until the 15th Nov., when an election will be made.

T. F. LIDE.

Darlington C. H., S. C., Oct. 2, 1848. 36-3w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to incorporate the Trustees of Antioch Academy, in Robeson county.

Oct. 3, 1848. 36-3w

WATER SAW MILL.

I WISH to employ a man to work on my Saw Mill, who is sober, industrious and temperate, and whose habits and skill will drive every thing in a proper manner. I do not much care about his having a knowledge of the Mill business, as such a man will soon learn.

My Mill is situated 5 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on Barnard's Creek. Any man wishing to get the situation, can find me at the Mill, or can address me a letter at Wilmington, saying what he will work for, for from 12 months, &c. &c.

W. D. SMITH.

Barnard Creek Mill, 5 miles below Wilmington, East side Cape Fear River.

Oct. 3, 1848 36-3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Cumberland County.

THE following gentlemen, constituting the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Cumberland county, were appointed by the Superior Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said county, viz: Edward L. Winslow, John M. Cameron, Hector McNeill, and Charles B. McNeill; and the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the School County Trustees in the several School Districts, who have failed to make [illegible] of the number of Scholars in their respective Districts, be required to do so to the Clerk of the County Court, on or before the first day of the Superior Court in November next, that the new Board may proceed to make apportionment for the year 1848.

Resolved, That the Board adjourn to meet on Thursday of the Superior Court, at 11 o'clock, and that the Chairman give due notice publication to be made in some newspapers, together with a list of the names of the Boards for the year 1848.

From the Minutes.

JESSE T. WARDEN,
Clerk pro tempore.

Oct. 6, 1848. 36-4tSC

New & Cheap Goods.

THE undersigned are now receiving their supply of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Embracing the largest Stock they have ever offered in this market, which they are disposed to sell at the very lowest market prices, either at wholesale or retail, for *Cash* or *unfinished* paper.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Sept. 2, 1848 34-3m

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our man through the State to drum up patrons in the Forwarding Business. We will, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent forwarding Clerk at his post, and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the ensuing Session of the General Assembly of N. Carolina, for the passage of a law to incorporate "The Union Company," in Fayetteville.

Sept. 30, 1848 35-3w

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order made at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the undersigned will expose to public sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 1st day of November next, TWO VALUABLE BRICK STORES on Hay Street, now occupied by Messrs. Wm. C. James & Co. and Wm. G. Matthews.

Terms of sale, 3, 6, and 9 months credit.

J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executor of T. L. Hybart.

September 30, 1848. 35-ts

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
In Equity—Spring Term, 1848.

The Rockfish Manufacturing Company, vs. Mallett, Human & Beach, Human & Beach, and The Phœnix Company.

IT appearing to the Court, upon Plaintiff's Affidavit, that Edw'd J. Mallett, G. P. Human, Henry E. Beach, and Lewis O. Wilson, Defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, requiring said absent Defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September 1848, and plead, answer, or demur to this Bill, or the same will be taken as confessed by them, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Archibald A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master, at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March 1848.

35] ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, C. & M.

A SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUTH from the country, who writes a fair business hand, wants a situation in a Store. Reference to Messrs. J. & T. Waddill.

Sept. 28, 1848. 35tf

15.000 LBS. BACON. For sale low.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Oct. 2. 35-3w

JUST RECEIVED.

150 CASKS superior unslacked LIME. For sale by

H. LEETE.

Oct. 2, 1848. 35tf

CHEAP PAPERS.

RULED LETTER PAPER and Cap Paper at $1 50 per ream.

With a variety of papers of all kinds, of better qualities and higher prices, just received by

E. J. HALE

Sept. 25, 1848.

NEW

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON

ARE now receiving and opening a large and beautiful selection of FANCY & STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Among which are the latest styles for LADIES' DRESSES, viz: Plaid Lustres; Satin stripe do.; Cashmeres; Satin striped Orientals; Gro de Plaids; Victoria Tartan; black and fancy plaid Alpacas; embroidered Opera Evening Dresses; Mousselin de Laines, &c. &c.

A variety of Trimmings for Dresses; French Worked Linen Capes and Collars; Tatted and Linen Edgings; Muslin Trimmings; Cape Laces; Swiss, Plaid and Jaconet Muslins; Ladies' Cravats and Silk Points; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Also, black and fancy Cloths and Cassimeres; Vestings; Gentlemen's super or Crayons; Lambs' wool, Silk, and Merino Shirts.

A variety of Bonnets, Flowers and Ribbons.

Moleskin and Beaver Hats; Men's and Boys' Caps.

Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas.

The above Stock embraces every article usually called for in our line, and will be sold unusually low for cash, or to those who pay when called on. We invite the public to call and examine before purchasing.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

Shackelford Corner, fronting Market Square.

Sept. 22, 1848. 34-3m

To Timber and Lumber Makers.

THE undersigned having been appointed INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, will attend promptly to any business entrusted to them in the above line.

THOS. H. ASHE
WM. H. LASPEYRE

N. B. Thos. H. Ashe will be happy to attend to the business of his former customers, at Lodi, Wilmington, Sept. 22, 1848. 34-tf

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster.

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Sciatica, Kings Evil, White Swellings, Head Ache, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1840, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the astonishing cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the greatest and dexterous care.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his form became perceptibly reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, Ohio:

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my back as to render me unfit for the duties of my office, and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the duties of the office. I would also state that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No females, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine turned bottomed boxes, not cobbled in.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 29, 1848. 34-Y

Anecdote of John Jacob Astor.—"Do you ever *trust*, Mr. Astor?" inquired Mr. K. "I do not trust strangers, sir," was the reply, "unless they furnish satisfactory city reference." "Then," quoth Mr. K., "the skins I have selected must suffice for this time," and, paying for the same he departed. In the afternoon of the same day, just before the sailing of the New Bedford packet, the young trader returned for his lot of furs. Throwing the whole pack on his back, he left the store, but had not proceeded a dozen yards from the store, when Mr. A. called his name, bidding him come back. "Sir," said Mr. A., "you can have credit for any amount of goods you require, provided they are to be found in my store." "But, stammered Mr. K., "but, my dear sir, I can give you no city references; I am a stranger here." "I ask no other recommendation," responded the rich merchant, "than that already furnished by yourself. *The man who is not above his business* need never hesitate to apply to John Jacob Astor for credit." Thus commenced a trade between two merchants, which was continued to the mutual satisfaction and advantage of both for a long term of years. Mr. K. is now one of the most eminent capitalists in New Bedford.

N. Y. Evening Post.

OBSERVER.

The Carmen's Meeting in New York, in favor of Taylor and Fillmore, was perhaps the largest and most enthusiastic meeting of the season. It is variously estimated that from 12 to 20,000 persons were present, other Whigs of course uniting with the body by whom it was called and organized.

A NEW TUNE.—A *negro* is nominated for the Assembly of New York in Cortland county, by "the colored democracy."

THE EMPIRE CLUB.—The President of the Empire Club in New York, who holds an office in the Custom House, entered a drinking house with some companions, a few nights ago, was nossy, and was put out; whereupon he killed the keeper by shooting him with a revolver.

GEN. CASS'S EXTRAS.

From the National Intelligencer.

UNIONTOWN, (PA.) Sept. 29, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: My attention has just been called to two late numbers of the "Union" in which the editor has devoted ten columns, with the promise of more, to the examination of my late speech in relation to Gen. Cass's extra pay. This is a compliment I hardly expected from the editor of the Union, and am exceedingly sorry that I have given him so much trouble and uneasiness.

I have not time just now to read, much less to comment on those ten columns of editorial abuse; but, since Mr. Ritchie questions the truth of my statements in regard to Mr. Cass's extra pay, I will refer him to an authority, of which he seems to be ignorant, but will not dare to controvert. I refer him to President Polk's message of the 11th of August last, (Executive document No. 86,) printed since the adjournment. Now, I charged Gen. Cass with taking, while Governor of Michigan and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, $61 865 16 extra pay, over and above the amount of his legislated and fixed salary of $2,000 a year. Now, I assert that this message, sent in by President Polk in obedience to a resolution of the House, with the documents appended, sustain and establish every dollar and every cent I have charged against Gen. Cass. They do more; they show that Gen. Cass received as Minister of Ohio and Minister to France $20,678 65, over and above the amount of his salaries and his outfit and return, which regard as *extra*, will make his extra pay $94,574 11, and his regular and extra pay, together, $234,234 19. Now, if in charging Gen. Cass with taking $61,865 16 extra pay is justly denounced by Mr. Ritchie and his other vassal followers as "an extortion and slander" of Mr. Cass, what will they now say of Mr. Polk, who, in lieu of much worse than I did? What will they say of Gov. Marcy, Sec'y of War, D. Graham, Register of the Treas'y, P. H. Fyfer, and J. M. McCalla, 2d and 3d Auditors, who sustain by their official signatures these statements thus vindicating and slandering Mr. Cass, and rendering him, if true, (as has been said by his friends,) unworthy the support of any honest man? These "outrageous" charges being established *by his own friends*, what will *my* utterers and slanderers now say? *We shall see.*

The President's message and documents sustaining these charges are in the hands of every member of Congress, where they may be seen; and, to facilitate the examination, I will refer the inquirer to pages 2, 3, 5, 96, 47, 50, 159, 199, 223, and 224.

It furthermore appears by these official documents that Gen. Cass charged and received as Governor of Michigan more than *double* the amount of extra pay received by *all* the other Governors of *all* the Territories of the United States, from the foundation of the Government up to the year 1848. This remarkable fact is established by these records. Can this be right? Can Mr. Ritchie satisfy the people of this country that Lewis Cass, while Governor of Michigan, was *justly* entitled to double as much as all the rest of the Governors of all the other twelve or fifteen territories of the United States? And it also appears that a great part of the extra pay allowed to the other Governors was allowed by Gen. Cass himself, while he was Secretary of War, and based upon *his own extra allowance*.

These documents show also that Lewis Cass received, in addition to his regular salary of $2,000 a year, $1,500 a year for fuel, office rent, &c., $1,500 a year for services beyond the territorial limits of Michigan, and also, *at the same time*, $8 per day and forty cents per mile for making treaties with the Indians, amounting above, for part of the time, to $3,000 a year, and making, with his regular salary and extra allowances, $5,000 a year, instead of $2,000—more than $13 a day, when the law gave him less than $6.—But, not satisfied with all this, it appears that Gen. Cass charged and received for several years, while Governor of Michigan, the pay and emoluments of a captain and quartermaster in the regular army, amounting to upwards of $900 per year more, and charged and received *at one time* $6,610 for rations, as well as several thousand dollars for settling his accounts and assisting to form an Indian code, while in the receipt of all his salaries, *regular and extra*, above mentioned. And, what is worse than all this, in July 1832, a year after Gen. Cass was appointed Secretary of War, he produced an account against the Government, amounting to $53,128 96 for alleged overpayments, running back ten or twelve years; $5,317 15 in 1820 for *Indian* annuities; $10,183 61, an indefinite charge "for Indian Department prior to 1829," which, if right, he could have retained in any of his quarterly settlements made during these ten or twelve years, producing a balance in his favor of $35,075. For this alleged balance a requisition was drawn (No. 2906) by John Robb, acting Secretary of War, in favor of Lewis Cass, then himself Secretary of War, on the Treasury, and the money being paid the settlement stood suspended till 1827, when it was closed by Wm. B. Lewis.—(See pages 232 and 233.) Worse still: An allowance appears to have been made, while Gov. Cass was Secretary of War, to Wm. Woodbridge, Secretary of the Territory, acting as Governor of Michigan, of $1,500 a year for three years and twenty-five days, the time Gov. Cass was employed in negotiating treaties, amounting to $4,602 74, for fuel, office rent, &c. between the years 1845 and 1827. So that the Government was thus made to pay $3,900 a year *extra* for fuel, office rent, &c. for the Territory of Michigan; $1,500 to Governor Cass, and $1,500 to acting Governor Woodbridge at the same time. If Mr. Woodbridge was entitled to this additional extra allowance of $1,500 a year, why did he not apply for and receive it at the time? Because Governor Cass received it. Why wait twelve or fifteen years, till Gov. Cass is Secretary of War? And why is this allowed by John Robb, acting Secretary of War," while the allowance of $1,37[illegible]61 immediately preceding to G. B. Porter, Governor of Michigan, and of $1,000 to S. T. Mason, acting Governor of Michigan, immediately following, are struck by Gen. Cass, Secretary of War?—(For this charge see page 50.) When Mr. Ritchie explains *these matters*, he will perhaps hear from me again.

In conclusion, let me suggest to Mr. Ritchie the propriety of now turning his battery of billingsgate and abuse from me upon President Polk and the officers of the Treasury and War Departments, who have taken the task of sustaining these charges against Gen. Cass off my shoulders. Will he do it? I venture the prediction that he will hereafter be silent on this subject. "*Nunc eruditus.*"

A. STEWART.

A BASE CONSPIRACY—THE NATURALIZATION FRAUD.

The Harrisburg Telegraph furnishes full particulars of the recent conspiracy to circulate false Naturalization papers. It seems that on the 28th instant, Mr. Cooper, the Attorney General of the State, was waited upon by A. Martin, Esq., a citizen of Dauphin county, who on oath deposed that an open letter postmarked "McVeytown, Pa., September 11th," and addressed to an individual of Perry county, was obtained by him on the 28th of September, it having been found in the bar-room of a tavern on Duncan's Island. On examination he discovered it contained, in his opinion, evidence of the existence of an *"extended conspiracy to defraud the Government from its by fraudulent or forged Naturalization papers."* He accordingly placed it in the same night in the hands of the officers of the law for their action.—The letter alluded to, indicates that an extended machinery is in operation, and it gives the names of a number of individuals for whom these papers have been obtained. Warrants were immediately issued for the supposed guilty parties, one of whom was arrested and committed, but subsequently released, on being brought by *habeas corpus* before one of the County Judges. The Attorney General, on hearing of the discharge, decided that the entire proceedings were illegal, and directed a warrant to be issued for his re-arrest, especially as one of the false papers had in the meantime been procured. This paper is in the name of an individual who landed at New York from Ireland, in the *month of June*, 1847. The principal parties, according to the Telegraph, have fled, or are concealed; but the officers of justice are on their track. It is believed that hundreds of these false papers have been issued, and that the fraud has been attempted on the most extensive scale!—Truly, our political opponents have become desperate, indeed!

Philadelphia Inquirer.

WIT OF THE BARNBURNERS.

From the New York Post.

CANNISM MADE EASY.

The following is an extract from a work said to be in course of preparation, and designed for the district schools of Michigan. It is entitled "Views of General Cass on Internal Improvements, for new beginners, with questions and answers adapted to the comprehension of the most tender minds, illustrated with copious notes, and a portrait of the General as he appeared when addressing the citizens of Cleveland, with the 'noise and confusion' which reigned over that memorable scene in perspective."

The thoroughness with which the editor has discharged his duty may be inferred from the passages which follow:

Q. What did Gen. Cass call the man who invited him to the Chicago Internal Improvement Convention?

A. Dear sir.

Q. Why did he call him "dear sir?"

A. Probably because the postage was not paid.

Q. What effect did Gen. Cass say the invitation had upon him?

A. He said it obliged him very much.

Q. How did it oblige him?

A. It obliged him to pay the postage.

Q. Did he go to the Convention?

A. No.

Q. What prevented him?

A. His circumstances.

Q. What had his circumstances to do with his going to the Convention?

A. They had every thing to do with it.

Q. How did they have every thing to do with it?

A. They put it out of his power to be present.

Q. How did they put it out of his power to be present?

A. In a great many ways.

Q. What did Gen. Cass say he was?

A. He said he was "Dear sir, respectfully yours."

Q. Why did he say he was "dear?"

A. He did not mean to pay the postage on his letter, which he knew would be dear if any thing had to be paid for it.

Q. Had he any other reason for calling himself "dear?"

A. Yes; he was held very cheap by his countrymen, and he wished to correct the impression.

Q. Did he succeed?

A. Yes; after that letter they thought him dear at any price.

The Association of Beavers present us with a model of Republicanism.

The Bees live under a monarchy.

Elephants exhibit an aristocracy of elders.

THE DEAD-LETTER OFFICE.

Francis Granger, Postmaster General under Gen. Harrison, relates the following incident, which we find in the Home Journal:—

A letter was one day received from the postmaster of a town in New Jersey, enclosing a letter very old and dingy, and covered with fly specs in every part, except where a tape had passed over it, indicating that it had been for a long time placed in the paper or card-rack of some bar-room or shop. The superscription, if there had ever been any, had entirely faded away. The postmaster wrote that he had found it in his letter-box, and had tried in vain to discover who had deposited it there, in order that it might receive a proper direction, as it apparently contained money. As it had not been advertised, it was not, in strictness, a dead-letter; but he sent it to the department in order that they might dispose of it. The Postmaster General took the responsibility of opening it, and found that it was dated at Philadelphia in the year 1821, (29 years before) and enclosed a twenty-dollar bill of the United States Bank. It was addressed by a man to his wife, at a small village not far from the post office where the letter was found, informing her that he (the writer) should start for home in two or three days; but that, as his brother was about to leave for home, he took advantage of the opportunity to send her by him the enclosed sum of money wherewith to make preparations for an approaching wedding.

The Postmaster-General caused a letter to be written to the address of the writer, informing him of the circumstances. In the course of a week, a reply was received from a female, who stated that the writer of the letter was her father, and the one to whom it was addressed was her mother, both of whom were dead—that, twenty years before, on the eve of her own wedding, she remembered that her father and uncle had quarrelled, the former having been led, from some suspicions circumstances, to discredit the latter's assertion that he had lost a letter containing money entrusted to his care, and to insinuate that he had appropriated the amount to his own use. The consequence was, that all intercourse between the families had from that time been suspended, and that she should immediately write to her uncle and cousins, who were still living at a distance, to beg that the intercourse and friendship so long interrupted might be resumed; the discovery of this letter having satisfied her of what she had long suspected, that her father was wrong, and relieved her mind from a weight of painful anxiety.

Whether any fact or clue to the manner in which the letter had arrived at the office at so late a period was ever ascertained, is not known; the probability is, that the letter had been picked up at or near some country tavern on the road, and was placed, with the variety of business cards and miscellaneous papers which usually fill the tapes over the mantelpiece of such a place, and there it had remained from year to year, perhaps concealed from notice by other papers and letters, until, on a change of landlords, or an improvement of the house, the landlord had disposed of it by depositing it in the nearest post-office.

Matrimonial Stories and Pitfalls.—The privileges of leap year are well known to all, but bachelor and spinsterdom are not though "the Ides" have come they are not yet over. For the instruction of our youth we give from one of our exchanges the following details of the manner in which the thing is done:

There will be a great deal of marrying are giving in marriage this fall. Indeed, the happy passions has already become a serious one—in extent only. We advise both sexes to be on the alert—for just as certain as a snuffer to a candle, all the girls, or all the men, we don't know which, will be married and out of the way before the year is out. A war of extermination in a match-making sense, is going on, and loneliness be unto those who do not feel and acknowledge its influence. That heads of families are wide awake, no one can doubt who reads the following:

Mr. Smithson (an improvement on the name of Smith) wished to take Miss Brownly (another improvement) to the opera.—He had been on terms of intimacy with the family for about five years, but never spoke of love" on the contrary, he had frequently declared his intentions of leading a bachelor life. One morning he put his hand on the bell handle and was admitted.

"Oh James," exclaimed Miss Jane, "where have you kept yourself so long?"

This took Smithson a little aback, for he had spent the preceding evening with the family. Before he could answer, however, Jane's brothers and sisters (eight or ten in number,) had gathered about him. Summoning all his courage he said:

"I have come to ask you—"

"Not here, James—not now—oh!"

"That is," stammered Smithson, "if you're not engaged—"

"Oh, oh! water, quick," shrieked Jane.

"What's that," inquired her father, "who says she's engaged?"

"I didn't mean—" said Smithson, in confusion.

"Of course not," continued Mr. Brownly, "you couldn't suppose such a thing, when you have always been our favorite."

Then advancing and taking poor Smithson's hand, he said:

"Take her, my boy, she's a good girl, loves you to distraction. May you both be as happy as the days are long."

Thereupon mother and children crowded upon Smithson and wished him joy, and company coming in at the moment, the affair was told to them as a profound secret. So Smithson got a wife without popping the question, and almost before he knew it himself. But we cannot help thinking he was hurried into matrimony.

The Black Bear and the Heron are fishermen.

Obituary Eloquence.—A correspondent of the Burlington Free Press has forwarded to that journal the following verbatim report of a funeral discourse which he says he heard delivered in the Lords House of Representatives. The duty of making it was voluntarily assumed, and even insisted on, by the speaker, to the no small wonder of the House, his utter incompetency being notorious:—

Mr. Speaker: Sir—Our fellow citizen Mr. Silus Higgins, who was lately a member of this branch of the Legislature, is dead, and he died yesterday in the fore-noon. He had the brown creaters, (Consumptils he meant, I suppose,) and was an uncommon individual. His character was good, up to the time of his death, and he never lost his voice. He was fifty-six years old, and was taken sick before he died at his boarding house where board can be had at a dollar and seventy five cents a week, washing and lights included. He was an ingenious *creatur*, and in the early part of his life had a father and mother. He was an officer in our state militia since the last war, and was brave and polite; and his uncle, Timothy Higgins, belonged to the Revolutionary war, and was commissioned as lieutenant by General Washington, first President and commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, who died at

COMMUNICATION.

EDWARD J. HALE, Esq.,

Mr. Hale: Sir: In common with many members of the Bar, I am very much pleased to see that the Summer Number of the Supreme Court Reports, for Raleigh, is not exposed to an objection urged very generally to its predecessors. The length of the Opinions is altogether within the bounds of what the most captious advocate may consider propriety. There is nothing of what some have called irrelevance, and very little of exuberance in argument. An apparent difference of taste in this respect between the Bar and the Bench is of course a dispute upon a non-essential. In the ability of our Supreme Court the legal profession feels an unbounded confidence. The series of Reports is an invaluable mine of law learning; and we can never feel too thankful that the *ultraque, citraque* of law in North Carolina have been set up by the steady, skilful hands of Haywood, Taylor, Henderson, Gaston and Ruffin. There are decisions here and there, it may be, with which fault can be found; and the cases which interested litigants and advocates may censure are perhaps not unfrequent; but as a whole, the Reports constitute a body of law with whose justice the citizens of the State have good reason to be well satisfied, and, as the times go, even proud.

You remember, Mr. Hale, the common story of the Greek Sculptor who was entrusted with the carving of a Statue—of Minerva, perhaps—to be erected on some lofty site in Athens as a land mark for travellers, and to remind the too superstitious inhabitants of the presence and superintendence of the Gods. He finished his task, and before it was raised into position the polished citizens gathered in crowds to criticise the performance.—"What a failure! (was the general cry.) What roughness! does the fellow mean this statue for a mouse! Ye Gods! I could myself have pecked out a better arm with a fragment of flint, and with my eyes blindfolded in the night time. By Apollo, it shall never be placed where it may bring disgrace upon the city. Let us ostracise the villain." Calmer counsels however prevailed, and with some hesitation and some remonstrance it was resolved, that, seeing the artist had in time past brought great renown to Athens, his abortion should be raised to the intended site in order to satisfy all and him too if possible, of the justice of its condemnation. After it had been hoisted in its place, nothing could exceed the general astonishment. None of the roughness upon which all had before animadverted was visible; the figure was most majestic; the symmetry unsurpassed; the outline perfect. A universal shout rent the heavens; it was with one accord voted that this was the greatest glory of Attica; and some there were, just men not the least evident in their censure, who swore that the Gods had surely assisted the man whose genius could so nicely proportion his effort to its object. This at least is the amount of the story; I never knew where I saw it, or upon reference to my authority it might be made shorter. But I have thought that if the works of our Supreme Court could be viewed through that perspective which is necessary to the seeing them as a whole, anything of the same peasant surprise which struck the Athenian populace might be the result. Due Ax. Such may be applied more in principle, and the State Ax. Peter may be a little severe;—here the chisel has cut an arm with a multitude of angles for its surface instead of a curve; there, where slought be only the parting of the hair, runs a recess which might safely convey a mountain stream. But place the decisions at such distance that they may be looked on as forming a *corpus* of common law—the constituents of a unity, so that Mr. Smith may see that the plaintiff in Jones' case had a hard case in his case, had dispensed justice though half a century over twenty cases involving millions of dollars, and that, if it had been altered to suit his particular wishes, it would have unsettled property in half of the State, and my word for it the Bench soon will turn from the sight with a satisfaction, if not pleasure, which no other act could have produced.

And yet, Mr. Hale, to return, I feel with great pleasure an indication that the Opinions are hereafter to be blessed with greater brevity. I could not but that like the quality of mercy it will bless both him that gives and him that takes. It is well known that the learning of some members of our Bench is so numerous, so altogether overpassed by that of any of the living Lights here or elsewhere, that the bare mention of the simplest point of law excites their well stored minds in an instant to run through the remotest regions of the Common Law, as it lies interwoven with the concerns and prosperity of the twelve centuries of the Anglo-Saxons. It may be, and it doubtless in great measure is, owing to this fact that the Bar occasionally meets in an Opinion, displaying every mark of a recondite learning and of a mind containing the great principles of jurisprudence in perfect solution, some arguments and hypotheses extending, it may be, though several pages, which are only far off consins to the main deduction, and at best mere *porisms* to the conclusion. Of course the Profession cannot help exulting in the cause; however they may lament the effect; and their objection is not so much the cent-a-page from their pockets, or the chance of being led into error now, as the probability that if the discursive method be established as a precedent in a body devoted to precedent, at some time hereafter some successor may attempt to follow, *haud passibus æquis*, the footsteps of an illustrious predecessor, and in some *obiter dictum* uttered and commented upon without argument at the Bar, or any adequate consideration, lay the foundation of contempt for the Court, of confusion to Counsel and probable ruin to litigants.

Give me leave to state another imperfection. The Reports are printed most inaccurately. It requires no *rediviwus* to tell a North Carolina Lawyer that the Reports of his own State are the worst printed volumes in his Library. Wo to the unlucky advocate or Judge who has occasion to make use of a piece of Latin! He does it to the confusion of his own face. Murder is committed within the very verge of the Court, and that too, by a refinement of horror, upon a language by natural decay long since dead! The volumes of several years past are filled with typographical errors. It might be invidious to remark upon this defect, did not a sure remedy exist in the greater attention to their duty upon the part of somebody—I do not know who m. And it is but just to add that, despite some errors of the press, the present Number is less defective in that respect than are several which have gone immediately before. At any rate, Mr. Hale, down with us it is the general hope that the noticed improvement may be casual on the part of neither the Court nor the Press; but that both may proceed with a steady step in the new paths upon which they have entered.

The discussion in the case of Barfield has more general interest than any other in the present number. Many of your readers know that Barfield was indicted a year or two since for the murder of Alfred Flowers of Sampson county. He was tried at Cumberland—then, upon an appeal to the Supreme Court, obtained a new trial —removed his case to Johnston—was tried again before Judge Caldwell, and upon a second appeal had his case reargued at the late Term. On the trial at Johnston, Barfield's counsel, Mr. Badger, offered testimony to show that Flowers was a man of violent and dangerous character, Judge Caldwell refused to let it go to the jury, and upon this point among others the case was carried up. Chief Justice Ruffin, delivering the opinion of the majority of the Supreme Court, affirmed the decision in the Court below. Judge Battle dissented. It certainly is not mine to decide such strife; but it is interesting to the public to know upon what principles the Supreme Court settled the grave interests involved:

"That it is important for the despatch of business and the correct decision of controversies that all irrelevant evidence should be excluded; that the testimony excluded was irrelevant because the law allows no citizen, whether of mild or of violent character, to be killed with impunity unless he has given legal provocation to his adversary, and that nothing less than the *fact* of an assault (in no case the mere fear) has been held to be such by a murderer to a less crime; that where one man shoots another because he has been well informed that the latter intends to kill him upon sight, it may be morally a case of self-defence, but in law, the killing being deliberate, *there is no doubt* but that it would be murder, and that in even a stronger case than the one presented, that the only case which seems to the contrary of this a gument is one where the murder being proved by circumstantial testimony, evidence of the character of the deceased was mercifully left to the jury as tending to produce a suspicion of an assault committed by him upon the prisoner, and materially differs from this, as here these witnesses saw the whole struggle and expressly swear that no assault was attempted." These are strong arguments, and worthy of the reputation of that tribunal whose action they decided.

What shall we say though when Judge Battle urges that murder being of the worst species of murder, all the circumstances which attend the main fact should be left to the jury as fights to direct its true color; that as existence of the malice aforethought and strength of the circumstances it always of itself, testimony with regard to that which confers upon it the strong much of its force and all of its dangerous character ought not to be excluded; that a man engaged in a struggle with an adversary of such character as was proposed to be proved, is acting under a tremendous responsibility—a blow given too soon may make him a murderer, delivered a moment longer, and he may himself be in eternity, and what possible consideration can make exciter and terrify than these. That provocation with regard to the character of the prisoner being competent, why should not that of the deceased be placed upon a like footing? that although Tacket's case differs in this as was stated above, yet that consideration cannot affect the competence of the testimony; no matter how full testimony may be upon one side, its apparent conclusiveness cannot preclude the introduction of testimony intended to modify its immediate effect, the testimony may, as perhaps here, turn out to be of imperceptible effect in removing previous impressions, yet that is surely no objection to its being heard; to say that Tacket's case does not apply because the testimony there was circumstantial, that in this case, direct, seems to be an interpreting of the doctrines of competency and conclusiveness."

Such is an abstract of the argument upon both sides; and whatever may be the difference of opinion as to the *Law*, there can, I think, be but one as to the ability and self-possession with which the dissenting Judge maintains his position. His arguments, gathered more from reason than precedent, are laid deeply in human nature and address themselves with great force to the common sense of mankind.—It may be remarked that his observations upon Tacket's case are acute and lawyer-like, and may be referred to as a fine specimen of legal criticism. It was justly considered by Quentin Durward that he had done himself no small credit in having crossed swords upon not unequal terms with the Mirror of French Chivalry, and however much the friends of Judge Battle may properly insist that he has on all occasions proved himself equal to his station, I hope they will take no offence from my saying that there is no lawyer in the State who might not value himself upon a drawn battle with Thomas Ruffin.

I do not pretend to conceal my leaning to Judge Battle's version of this part of the law of murder in North Carolina; perhaps because, like the Athenians in the story, I may not be able to see all the consequences of the doctrine—its proper relation to other parts of the Body. But malice is one of those bodiless inhabitants of the breast—so hard to discover upon some occasions, so apt to be suspected upon others, and never rightly to be concluded upon but by windlaces and assays of bias in the hands of those of wisdom and of reach, that I am fain to strike my colors to the opening proposition in the dissenting Opinion. The reception of a severe blow may place a man in such a condition of terror and excitement that the Law regards a homicide committed by him upon his assailant as at most only a manslaughter. Is it too much to say that a man may undesignedly fall into a dispute with another under such circumstances that the notorious character of his antagonist for malice towards his whole race may so excite and terrify him as to render him as little guilty of murder as the killer in the case supposed above? Is it too much to say that homicides committed under these latter circumstances are as little apt to be murders as those under the former? The amount of character for violence necessary to produce the result, for all that appears to the contrary, is just that kind of question which is presented by the character of the blow now left open under the details of each case of assaut terminating in the murder of the assailant. It is very probable—indeed certain—that the introduction of the testimony which was rejected would have been of no material benefit to Barfield. Indeed Judge Battle intimates this very strongly in the course of his argument. But the bare question is one of competence; if the testimony was incompetent there, it is hard to say where it could be otherwise.

Suppose, the old hypothesis, that a man rushes out of a room with a bloody sword—no one else is seen to come out, and—upon entry into the room a warm body is found cut to pieces; the man with the sword, who before this was to be seen at any time upon the street, disappears; he eludes pursuit by the use of feigned names; and when caught, utters broken expressions which no body can explain except by reference to the commission of some horrible crime. That, I take it, is a case of circumstantial testimony and of that alone. In another case, a witness just stepping out of a door sees a man shoot another through the head; or the witness had just come into the crowd without knowing what had happened previously; or, not having expected any fatal termination to the quarrel, was not observing; or, which amounts to the same thing, was probably too much excited to see every suspicious gesture made by the deceased, although he supposes that he did; and how many cases there are in which one or all of these circumstances have happened, experienced barristers very well know,—this is a case of direct testimony. But can it be urged with gravity that the Law will allow the deceased's character to be placed in evidence in the first and strongest case, and not in the latter? What real principle is it that divides them to such purpose?

In the first case State" has to cut a case in which a citizen's life is forfeited to justice; he will be hung if he cannot interpose testimony to modify the presumed malice certain by reason of the second bygone. The criminal under the second hypothesis is in a situation no worse. He is guilty too, and stands the same chance of being hung. So far as the law of punishment is concerned, it seems a quibble to talk of grades of evidence from that which proves enough to hang, to that which proves what can only mean a thing more than hanging. Small consolation were it, I trow, for a man to hear that he is to be hung upon less evidence than that which suspended the gentleman who adorns the next tree. Why if they are in like danger may they not make use of like means of safety? In the one a straw, let the man in self waver have the same chance of grasping at it which is allowed him in the bush. There may be no precedent for it, but it may be asked whether there ought not to be? I did not readily observe what principle in the Opinion of the majority it was which would have hit the case of the husband who lives an adulterer *coupled again gloves*. There one man lets another enter the bedchamber of the destroyer of his peace, and yet it is not murder; here a man may kill another under the law of self defence, and yet he is to face convicted upon less favorable facts which would have convinced the jury that he was so insulted and not as innocent.—Unpossessed men will suppose that the case, put by the Chief Justice, of a man's shooting another because he is informed that that other is seeking his life,—is as little apt to be a case of murder as is that of killing in a duel; that if in one case justice can be moved out without an intervention of the pardoning power, so ought it also in the other. And yet the case before us is more nearly resembles the latter than the former. Here is no deliberate lying, and the deliberation is part of the essence of the former—the point upon which it turns, and which makes it to differ by the space of the whole heaven from that in which two men fall into an unpremeditated dispute which ends in a homicide. This argument, which does not reach to every case of homicide, of course adds no weight to what has been said before, nor is any other part of the discussion at all supported by it. It stands and falls alone.

I know that the Chief Justice throws a doubt upon the decision in Tacket's case; but without going any further into its merits, it may be observed that it contains the unanimous opinion of our Supreme Court while Taylor, Henderson, and Hall were on its Bench, and it is for her to be considered—which is it may be no small matter—that being in opposition to the decision in the Superior Court, it was laid down with some deliberation.

In "the State vs. Will"—a criminal case which may fairly be said to be unrivalled in this State for the ability and eloquence with which it was argued by the Counsel, especially by our present Attorney General; and for the spirit of lofty justice in which the Supreme Court approached its decision—one too with which, if for no better reason, because of the noble language in which Judge Gaston has set his Opinion, no intelligent man in North Carolina should remain unacquainted.—I find the following remarks: "Is it the criterion which discriminates ordinary from malignant passion that the former is excited by offensive conduct amounting to a breach of the public peace? * On deliberate reflection the Court is satisfied that this is not the criterion. The law does not regard certain acts as provocations because they are in fact, but in many cases it makes certain acts indictable because they are provocations and may occasion the shedding of human blood.—There are legal provocations for which an indictment will not lie. There are indictable injuries which are not legal provocations. * The inquiry is with what *disposition* was the fatal act done. That disposition must depend upon the then exciting causes. * * From the facts if I am satisfied as a man that in truth malice did not exist, I see no law which compels me as a judge to infer malice contrary to truth." The sentences extracted do not come in the order in which I have collected them, and I have altered the last so as to make a remark made on the case before the Court generally applicable; but I am not conscious of any design to pervert the argument, or of having done so undesignedly. If I do not err, the applicability of this great authority to the present case will be clear, if we are satisfied that the establishment of a dangerous character for the deceased might sometimes give the jury good cause to believe that the killing was not attended with malice, however much unattended with circumstances to mitigate the offience from manslaughter to excusable or justifiable homicide.

It may well, Mr. Hale, be a subject of self-congratulation to gentlemen with a certain amount of information, that in the course of their discussions they may have ventured into swimming water, and may have even been drowned, without being conscious of it. I only make a clean breast when I say that I ventured into this stream not without serious misgivings as to its depth, and I knew that I was no skilful swimmer. It may very probably be that my feet have not touched bottom all the way across. But I have ever had a desire to follow the tracks of those who are confessed to be masters of the Profession. I find no small pleasure in criticising the results of their reasoning, and in endeavoring to trace the processes of their minds. It may be that at the expense of many failures and of some mortification, the exercise is not unprofitable in sharpening the perceptions, in strengthening the intellect, and knitting the joints of our logic.

Be that as it may, I have looked with sorrow upon the neglect which our Supreme Court Reports receive at the hands of the North Carolina Bar. I think it is due to the People of this State that they shall be informed of the practical operation of this theory of justice which they have adopted. To give some feeble illustration of what I meant, I have taken up the case of Barfield, because I thought it would be more generally interesting than others. Had I chosen, for instance, the case of Donnell vs. Shields, and argued upon the grounds which support its decision—i. e. if A., B., and C are jointly sued in trover, and have judgment rendered against them in the Superior Court, C. cannot appeal alone to the Supreme Court—I make little doubt that few of your readers would thank me for my trouble, or desire to hear the question ever mentioned again. Indeed, I cannot assure myself of a result differing from that, as it is; but I console myself by reflecting that if I fail here, I should in that case have struck some lower depth, it may be even that ever while spoken of by Mr. Hannegan as about to be fathomed by our President. I am scarcely less to "Heenbo" than to any member of the Supreme Bench; but I feel an attachment to its venerable members, and am satisfied that they would be much elevated in the opinion of the citizens in general if the whole truth were known with regard to their labors and their integrity. The Reports of our Supreme Court are quoted as high authority wherever this Union and have been appealed to in cases of difficulty even in the Mother Country. Let us not add to a new maxim under the ur verb about "prophets." The name of Chief Justice Ruffin as a Lawyer rises above that of any man now living on this side of the Atlantic; and if the Bench of justice in the last resort requires any additional ornament, it will find it in that purity, worthy of a better age, and not fitly to be rewarded in time, which paints Nash to the decisions of the Judgment Seat; the "new white stone" whose inscription none knoweth but the receiver; and to the enduring peace of Eternity.

BURNEL.

A few plain Questions'—Has General Cass ever said he would veto the Wilmot Proviso? When and where?

Has he ever said he was opposed to abolition in the District of Columbia'—When and where?

Has he ever said he was in favor of the slave-trade between the States? When and where?

Has he ever said he "prayed for the abolition of slavery every where"?

Richmond Whig.

Kidnapping.—At Wayne Superior Court last week, the Grand Jury found true bills, for stealing Slaves (with intent to convey away, and sell, and dispose of,) against Bryan Sanders, Needham Stevens, John P. Williams, and Micajah Barnett (a free negro.) The Defendants removed their cause to Sampson County, except Barnett, who has escaped to the North, and will probably soon turn lecturer on Abolition, to our tender-hearted friends in that region. We hope his prospects of success and fame, may not be marred by the fact that he has for some months been the agent of white men, in stealing negroes for sale at the South—and has largely shared in the profits. He can doubtless talk very affectingly and feelingly on the horrors of the internal Slave trade, having been extensively engaged in it himself.

Raleigh Register.

Have no dealings with a man who is known to be a rogue, even though he should offer a bargain that may, in that instance, be for your advantage to accept. To avoid him is your duty, on the ground of morality; but it is, moreover, your interest in a pecuniary point of view; for depend upon it, although he may let you get money by him, he will contrive to cheat you in the end. An additional reason is, that your own reputation, and even your moral sensibilities, may be endangered by the contact. If you get money by a rogue, there is a danger that you will feel disposed to apologize for his rogueries; and, when you have once become an apologist for roguery, you will probably, on the first temptation, become a rogue yourself.

Declining a Loan.—Many of our readers would perhaps like to learn how to say 'no' in a delicate way, to a proposition for the negotiation of a loan. One of the meatest efforts of the kind, and we understand quite a successful one, occurred the other day. Phil. was inclined for a trip to the springs, and calls upon his friend. "Hal, my dear boy, I'm off for the Capes, and I find this morning I'm a trifle short—lend me a hundred will you?" Hal, after a pause, which apparently included a mental examination of his financial arrangements, drily remarked—"Well, Phil.—to tell you the truth—I do not feel disposed—at present—to make any permanent investment."

An Eloquent Saying.—There is much meaning in the following, which we cut from an exchange;—"No snow falls lighter than the snow of age; but none is heavier, for it never melts."

A FOUL SLANDER USED UP.

The Raleigh Register thus disposes of a wretched slander invented by a man of our own State, we grieve to say, who has doubtless been corrupted by the office and its emoluments which Mr. Polk bestowed on him, and is endeavoring to secure a perpetuity of office by slandering down the old hero:—

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

We are prepared to produce a number of respectable gentlemen, who will establish the fact, that GASTON H. WILDER, who is now trampooning the State, as an officer of the Government, did in the Streets of Raleigh, and at other places, declare and charge, in substance, *"that Gen. Taylor did not expose himself to any danger at the Battle of Buena Vista, that he was in a deep ravine between the mountains far beyond the reach of danger, that the place was pointed out to* HIM (GASTON H. WILDER!) *when he was out there, by an Engineer, and that he understood that Gen. Taylor did not, at any time, go in reach of the enemy's Guns."*

This is the substance of the charge. We pronounce it FALSE in each and every particular. It is put forth for political effect, and we would advise honest and unsuspecting people, and particularly the Volunteers, whom it appears Mr. Wilder is travelling with "heavy baggage" to pay, to rebuke such a slander, should he attempt to retail it through the State. Gen. TAYLOR A COWARD! And this too, from a man who volunteered for Mexico—strutted up and down the ranks—and then lacked out until he got a fat office as Paymaster, bringing him in somewhere about $2,000! Now let us place by the side of what Mr. Wilder says, the testimony of Col. Bragg:

"The battle was fought; you know the result, but you never can know the influence that the presence of General Taylor had upon the army. He alone, so it has seemed to me, could have inspired, by a presence, every soldier in the army, as the Volunteers were inspired. The confidence in him was complete. He had commanded Volunteers before, and had been successful with them. He had never been whipped, and the idea got abroad, that he never could be. When manœuvering my pieces athwart the gullies, I cite this as an example of that confidence. I saw clouds of dust about two miles from me. I was painfully anxious. I thought Gen. Minon had fallen upon our rear, and attacked our depots, and to meet him was my first thought. A man came galloping up through the dust into sight, screaming, *"Old Zack is coming!"* Every soldier gave involuntary utterance to his feelings, *Old Zack come*,—and in fifteen minutes the tide of battle turned. Four thousand five hundred men repulsed twenty thousand, and to the influence of that presence, under God, I think I am alive here to dine with you this day.

A gentleman. How often did you discharge your pieces that day?

Col. Bragg. About two hundred and fifty rounds to each gun.

Another Gentleman. How near was the enemy to your pieces at any one time?

Col. Bragg. Within fifty yards at one time.

Another. Where was Gen. Taylor?

Col. Bragg. Within forty yards.

Col. Bragg closed his remarks by saying, "Understand me, gentlemen, I am a soldier and no politician."

If it is denied that Mr. W. made such a charge, we are prepared with the proof—men who heard the declaration,—and saw the object of it!

Again, we ask, WILL THE HONEST PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA GIVE THEIR COUNTENANCE TO SUCH SLANDER OF A GLORIOUS AND GALLANT OLD SOLDIER?

Pass around the question, and let every man answer for himself!

Will the Whig Press do its duty in reference to this matter?

Another Change.—A letter was read at the last meeting of the Central Rough and Ready, Club, from Robert F. Webb, Esq., of South Lowell Mills, Orange Co., asking to have his name enrolled among its members. Mr. W. was a Lieutenant in the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers, and went to Mexico a firm and decided Democrat; but after witnessing the enormities of the Administration towards the soldiers and the management of the war in general, as well as the base ingratitude manifested towards the two great heroes of that war, he has come out from among the foul party, and entered the lists of the friends of General Taylor. Lieut. Webb is said by those who know him, to be a young man of excellent sense, and of unblemished character; we welcome him to our ranks. Make room! there are more coming.

Raleigh Register.

We can assure our friends in other parts of the State, that the Whigs in this section will do their part fully for Gen. Taylor. Our people, although they are usually still and quiet, are accustomed to think and act for themselves. There can be no mistake about this. Besides, a great many Democrats in this region, some of the most prominent, stand pledged to vote for the old Hero. They are breaking over all party ties, and honestly coming forward in obedience to the dictates of conscience. They have no confidence in Cass, are disgusted with their old leader, Van Buren, and have therefore resolved to go for the man who is as good as he is brave.—*Randolph Herald.*

The Squirrel is a ferryman; with a chip or a piece of bark for his boat and his tail for a sail, he crosses a stream.

BEHOLD the ABOLITIONIST!

"We are no slaveholder. We never have been. We never shall be. We deprecate its existence in principle, and pray for its abolition everywhere, where this can be effected justly, and peaceably, and easily for both parties."—*Gen. Cass's Pamphlet on the Right of Search.*

"*Resolved*, That hostility to the extension of human slavery is now, and ever has been, one of the principles of the Democratic creed, and that to abandon it at the present time would be a crime against the free principles upon which our institutions are based."—*Resolution of the Locofoco Convention of Michigan.*

"*Resolved*, That whenever the Government of the United States shall acquire any territory by conquest, cession or purchase, in which slavery shall not *by law* exist at the time of such conquest, cession or purchase, it would be repugnant to the moral sense of this nation, and a violation of the clearest duty of Congress to permit the institution of slavery, in any form, to be introduced therein."—*Resolution of the Locofoco Legislature of Michigan which nominated Cass for President.*

FROM THE GEORGIA ENQUIRER.

A SNAKE WITH TWO HEADS ON.

Friend Hooper, of the Alabama Journal, is in the habit of perpetrating some good things. His "chicken story," connected with the census scenes of 1840, will live as long as the ninth loving world survives. Since that period he has travelled extensively through our neighboring State culling and gathering materials of every variety wherewithal to enliven the columns of the paper with which he has been associated. During one of his recent rambles he fell in with an old salt, from the Emerald Isle, who in his own peculiar way illustrated the positions of Taylor and Cass, towards the South, by the following anecdote.

"Before I close this hasty letter, I must give you old Tom Martin's illustration of the folly of the Southern men who support Cass. Tom, it must be premised, is an Irishman, a painter and *perhaps* the most enthusiastic Taylor man in Alabama.—He has travelled much; is full of anecdote, and takes great delight in fretting the aristocracy.

"The other evening, Tom discoursed in the following strain to two or three disconsolate, sorrowful, melancholy Cass men:

"Ye see, boys," says Tom, "ye 'mind of the time I was at the Barbadoes, in the brig Empress. Ye talk about Mother Cass, and, bedad he's for the North *and* the South. He's like the double-headed snake I started to tell ye about.

"Well, the captain of the brig ses to me, ses he, Tom, take some of the boys and clane out the lockers, for you see, ses he, we must clare out from here, and save our insurance.

"Well, to the fore, I got a half a dozen of the boys, and we commineed claning out the lockers, and soon we had a lot of empty bottles—for, ye see, to have somethin' to keep the sowl alive on the passage back.

"We chained the lockers away, and sorted the bottles, when sedunity, all at owners, ses I,

"Boys, I've illigant news for ye; Be Jasus, here's a *full* bottle!

"I pon that, ses the boys, what's the contints? And ses I, riddin' an Admiral's dhrink, observe; ses I, *it comes to be* purty good Jamaikay; and with that I passed the bottle round, and the boys give a blessing to ould Ireland, and took a hearty dhrink every one to the sine. Well, I took another dhrap and ses I, passin' the bottle at the same times; ses I, boys, there's another dhrink apiece, purvidin' you only take half as much as I do. With that, they all kissed the cross, and the bottle came back to me; and so the thought was on me mind that I'd see if there wasn't somethin' left for me own special stomick.

"You may sware I raised the bottle to the light, to see what was the remains of good luck. I pon that, what should I discover but a little two-headed snake, that the captain, forby, had tould me afore, he was taken home, as a curiosity!

"Now ye may sware that was a hard case; so we all went to examining, its only the truth when I tell ye, the most part of the *snake sense* went over into the harbor to pisen the fishes. And it's much the same case with ye Cass men; ye re drinking liquor off of a double headed snake; and when, too late, ye find it's the wrong sort of refreshment, ye'll do as my boys did—come down to yer *knees*, and throw up the whole of it. So come, boys, let's take a dhrink of genuine Taylor liquor, an' be Jasus, if there's e'er a snake in the bottle, ye may sware *it's got but one head*, and that looks to the SOUTH!"

From Utica there are four plank roads—to Rome—Canada and Waterville—the Northern, and the Bridgewater. A recent number of the Utica Gazette in speaking of these roads says:—

On the day of the fair there had passed the toll gate on the Clinton road, at 3 P. M., 348 single and 120 double carriages. The construction of these roads will lead to some alteration in our modes of life. Riding for pleasure will be more prevalent, because it will become habitual when the conditions of roads no longer restricts it to the summer months. These plank roads are to a considerable extent built upon new routes, and riding upon them has the charm of novelty. Passing through woods and out of the way places, it seems like travelling through a new country, except that railroad speed over a floor-like surface is substituted for a tedious dragging along a corduroy road, with an occasional stick in the mud or upset by way of variety.

Ohio Plank Roads.—A letter dated Milan, Ohio, Sept. 29th, says: Plank Roads are as fashionable here in Milan as they are getting to be in Buffalo. Since I was here 14 months ago, two have been commenced, and one of them, called the Milan and Monroeville road—14 miles in length—has been completed. Ten miles of the Milan and Ashland road is completed, and the remainder will be done as fast as energy and enterprise can "put it through." These roads are earning about 10 per cent. of their cost.

Buffalo and White's Corner Plank Road.—The Iron Bridge Company have just sent, by canal, an elegant Iron suspension bridge, for this road. The bridge is to be placed over Buffalo Creek, and is a span of 160 feet, the largest yet made under the new plan. Three thousand teams a day will pass over the road, it is estimated, and the bridge will get a most thorough trial. The roading of the bridge is 25 feet wide, and the structure will be one of the most ornamental, as well as most useful, in the Western part of New York.

We understand that the Literary Board, or a Committee of its members, will visit the Swamp Lands in this month, and will be at Pungo Canal on Saturday the 28th inst. when, we are requested to say, they will be glad to meet any persons having business with the Board.—*Ral. Register.*

A wag wrote on the window-shutter of a Watchmaker who had become bankrupt —"Wound up, and the mainspring broke."

A Singular Genius.—A man in Newark, New Jersey, named Palmer, has published an essay against the use of money. He says it is "an engine only of evil," for two years he has declined to receive or use it! and he is now convinced that it is the duty of all to adopt a course which will supersede the use of it.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1848.

Republican Whig Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR ELECTORS.

District No. 1. Hon. KENNETH RAYNER
" " 2. Hon. EDWARD STANLY
" " 3. HENRY W. MILLER
" " 4. Hon. W. H. WASHINGTON.
" " 5. GEORGE DAVIS.
" " 6. JOHN WINSLOW.
" " 7. JOHN KERR.
" " 8. RAWLEY GALLOWAY.
" " 9. JAMES W. OSBORNE.
" " 10. TODD R. CALDWELL.
" " 11. JOHN BAXTER.

Election on Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1848.

"I look upon WAR at all times and under all circumstances as a NATIONAL CALAMITY, *to be avoided if compatible with National honor."—Zachary Taylor, in his Allison letter.*

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish —nothing to secure but my country."—Zachary Taylor, in same letter.

"I disavow, most unequivocally, now and forever, any desire on my part to interfere with the rights, or what is termed the property of citizens of other States."—Speech of Millard Fillmore, House of Representatives, 1838.

"We might swallow the whole of Mexico, without being hurt by it."—Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United States.

"I am no slaveholder—I never have been—I never shall be. I deprecate its existence in principle, and pray for its abolition everywhere, where this can be effected justly and peaceably on both parties."

ELECTORAL TICKETS.—Our friends in the adjoining Counties will be furnished with a supply of Taylor and Fillmore Electoral Tickets, on application at this office, without charge. It is requested that every County and Precinct should be supplied, as the labor of writing Tickets would be very great.

GLORIOUS ELECTION NEWS!

The Elections of last week have been even more favorable to the cause of Taylor and Fillmore than the Whigs expected, and they have confounded the Locofocos. They may be said to have settled the Presidential Election—*that is, provided the friends of Taylor and Fillmore all go to the polls and vote.*

We will briefly state the particulars.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Johnston, Whig, is elected Governor by about 2,000 majority. In 25 out of 24 Congressional Wards, 21 out of 33 State Senators Wards, 72 out of 100 Representatives Wards.

ALABAMA.—Governor Storke, Loco, was elected by 1,500 to 2,000. Whigs gain 10 members of Congress. In the House is a Locofoco majority of 27 on joint ballot, which secures the election of a Whig Senator in Congress in place of Cameron, Loco.

Hurrah for Pennsylvania! No man has ever been elected President, by the people, without the vote of Pennsylvania. She means to keep in her position in this respect, and the result has gone for Taylor.

OHIO.—Ford, Whig, is elected Governor by a small majority. The Whigs are held to have lost 2 members of Congress, having elected but 9 out of 21, instead of 11 out of 21 as at present.—There is a Whig majority of 2 in the Senate, and 4 in the House, securing a Senator in Congress in place of Allen, the ranting Locofoco.

GEORGIA.—The Georgia Times gives returns from 78 counties, in which the net Whig gain since the last election is 864; and adds, "The majority of the Democrats in the State, if they have any at all, will not be over 250 votes. The State can be carried easily for Taylor. Our friends with a little exertion can give Taylor 2,000 majority in November. We have been beat only 78 in this District. We will give Taylor four or five hundred in November."

FLORIDA.—A letter from Mr. Cabell, received in Richmond, Va. states that he is elected by from 300 to 700 votes. The Whig candidate for Governor has run ahead of Cabell's vote. And it is believed that we have carried the Legislature. If so, another Whig Senator gained.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Though we have no hope of carrying South Carolina, yet it is a remarkable circumstance that the city of Charleston has elected Holmes, Taylor man, to Congress, by a majority of 107 votes in the largest vote ever cast and the most excited contest, and that the State Senator and 13 out of 17 Representatives elected are Taylor men.

MARYLAND.—Accounts published in some of the papers of Locofoco gains of Senator, &c., are untrue.

Is not this *victory enough for one day?* We think so. All that the friends of Taylor and Fillmore have to do, is to vote—VOTE ONE AND ALL,—and let each one consider himself a committee man to see that every friend of Taylor and Fillmore, in every precinct of every county of every State, goes to the polls and deposites his vote. Three weeks more and the work will be done! Let us all so work during those three weeks, as that we may have nothing to repent of for the next four years.

The following will show how the Locofoco papers take the unexpected disasters in Pennsylvania and Ohio:—

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian gives up the State, in a postscript, which is as conclusive as it is brief, as follows:

"Returns received since the above was written, lead us to believe that we have lost the State. We cannot see how we can make up our losses in the counties yet to hear from. We have thus sustained a defeat wholly unexpected, and almost wholly unaccountable."

The Washington Union of Thursday had not a solitary word as to Pennsylvania, but on Friday it shed tears in making a similar acknowledgment. It says:

"We grieve to say, that present appearances indicate a loss to the Democratic party. Telegraphic despatches from our friends in Philadelphia and Harrisburg, received at 10 o'clock last night, inform us that Johnson, the Whig candidate for Governor, is elected by a majority of about 2,000."

As to Ohio the Union says, "We have scarcely any certain intelligence from this State in addition to the account we presented in our paper of yesterday. The Baltimore Patriot of last night contains various rumors; but they are too confused to be repeated."

"The noise and confusion are so great" that the Union can't be heard on the subject.

The N. Y. Globe (Van Buren) says,

"The news yesterday threw the supporters of Cass into an attitude of consternation and despair. The most favorable telegraphic despatch they received was—"There is a hope that Longstreth is elected by a meagre majority." The chances for Cass are utterly hopeless. Most earnestly do we wish we could make the same remark in relation to the chances of Taylor."

MASS MEETING AT STATESVILLE.—The Whigs of Iredell and the adjoining counties of Caldwell, Catawba, Alexander, Wilkes, Surry, Davie, Rowan and Mecklenburg, have called a **Grand Council** of the Whigs of the West at Statesville, on Saturday next, the 21st inst. They have assurances that the Hon. George E. Badger, Governor Morehead, Hon. N. Boyden, Hon. D. M. Barringer, and Messrs. Osborne and Caldwell of the Whig Electoral Ticket, will be present.

MASS MEETING AT GREENSBOROUGH.—At a Whig Meeting in Greensborough, it was resolved to hold a Mass Meeting at that place on Friday the 27th inst. The following Committee of Invitation was appointed: Ex-Gov. Morehead, Jed. H. Lindsay, Esq., James Sloan, Esq., John A. Gilmer, Esq., Gordon Swaim and Dr. John L. Cole. The following gentlemen will act as Committee of Arrangements: Col. Joab Hiatt, Peter Adams, Esq., Edmund W. Ogburn, Esq., Jesse H. Lindsay and Dr. D. P. Weir.

The Patriot says that "the old republican spirit pervades *the heart of the commonwealth*, and that the Whigs are arousing from their lethargy, and coming forth to the work before them with a hearty will." We hope to see Old Guilford give one of her Morehead majorities on this occasion.

MASS MEETING IN SALISBURY.—A Mass Meeting is to take place in Salisbury, also, on Wednesday the 25th inst., which Mr. Badger has agreed to attend.

GEN. CASS'S EXTRA PAY.—We refer the reader to the letter of Mr. Stewart, Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, further exposing the character of those enormous amounts of extra pay which Mr. Cass received—part of it allowed whilst he was himself Secretary of War—for his services as Governor of Michigan. Mr. Stewart refers to the facts in a printed document, communicated to Congress by President Polk, and taken from the records of the War Department. They are astounding.

The people cannot wonder that a man should get rich, who not only draws treble pay, but avails himself of the advantages of his office of Secretary of War to speculate in the Public Lands,—to monopolize the choice tracts at low prices, and sell them out to the poor settlers at high prices. But the signs of the times indicate conclusively that he has had his arm in the public treasury for the last time.

THE TAYLOR CLUB.—The meeting of our Club on Friday evening last was an exceedingly gratifying one to all, and they were not few, who, to avoid, braved the inclemency of the most stormy evening we have had this Fall. The speeches delivered on the occasion by Jos. W. Evans, Esq. of Prince, and John H. Haughton, Esq. of Pittsylvania, were admirable specimens of the genuine Whig spirit, to which calm, cogent, and convincing arguments and facts are always more acceptable than appeals to the passions and random and unfounded assertions, such as the orators of our opponents are in the habit of addressing to their hearers. Mr. Evans, who spoke first, devoted himself chiefly to the task, an easy one in his hands, of exposing some of those absurd and unfounded assertions, as he had heard them proclaimed from the stump. His speech was frequently applauded, and in closing he introduced Mr. Haughton to the meeting as one who was always ready ably to defend the Whig principles.

Mr. Haughton rose, however, the Presidential Club remarked, that whilst Mr. Evans was speaking a telegraphic despatch was put into his hands, which he would take the liberty to read. It was dated Philadelphia, Oct. 13, this afternoon, and contained the following intelligence:

"A gubernatorial election, *sure*." At these words the reading was interrupted by thundering applause. Senate, 24 Whigs, 12 Democrats. Assembly, House, 65 Whigs, 35 Democrats. Whig gain, 9. Whig majority in Congress, a gain of two." At this moment was the applause renewed. The President remarked, that fully to appreciate the glorious result, it was necessary to bear in mind that two years ago, a Locofoco Governor was elected by a majority of 17,970 votes; the Senate consisted of 19 Whigs to 14 Locos; the Assembly of only 34 Whigs to 66 Locos; and the only way we had gained so few Congressmen was, there had not been many to gain, the Locos having had 16, the Locos 7, and the Native Americans 1. Even of the 7 we had gained

When the excitement of these tidings had in some degree subsided, Mr. Haughton rose, and after a few remarks set about the work he had taken in hand, first to knock down the rickety stool-pigeon on which the Locofoco party stood; most effectually did he perform his task, leaving the party fairly sprawling in the dust—going into points on this subject, we were struck with the forcible statement of the position of the party on the Slavery question. In 1840, the party contained a resolution on this subject which that adopted in 1844, and again in 1848. The resolution was declared to be all sufficient for the protection of Southern rights; and Van Buren, who subscribed to it in 1840, was the leader of the party raised expressly to defend the rights of the South. Again in 1844 Mr. Polk subscribed to this same "platform." As Mr. Polk had just now sacrificed the rights of the South by signing the Oregon Bill without Proviso in it. And now in 1848 the same resolution again forms part of the platform, and Mr. Cass subscribes to it just as Van Buren and Polk had done before him, and he is about to betray the South just as they had done. Why should we rely on him, any more than on Polk? He had been opposed to us, as he has professed to his Nicholson letter. And Mr. Haughton showed by that letter itself, that he was still opposed to us, and that the very object he took in that letter, that Congress ought to legislate for the Territories on that question, and that the people of the Territories themselves had the exclusive right to do so, was the principle which the South would be deprived of participation in the territory acquired from Mexico, and that Mr. Cass avowed in that very letter, that such would be its operation; that the people of those territories, not having slaves among them now, and being themselves chiefly such as would not permit slavery to exist among them,

On this subject, Mr Haughton passed to the character and services of Gen. Taylor, and to the attempts of the Administration and its friends to break him down, to arrest that torrent of popularity which was sweeping off every obstacle that stood in his way.

He exposed the various pretexts of the Administration in relation to the origin of the Mexican war, and not only proved to demonstration that Polk was responsible for the war, but ridiculed Mr. Polk most unmercifully for pretending that Mexico had commenced the war, and at the same time entering upon a long statement to justify going to war, such as that Mexico owed money and would not pay it, &c. &c. Now we heard, asked Mr Haughton, of a man making a long excuse for defending himself from an attack commenced upon him by another man? That was commenced by Mexico, that was the aggression and ample justification of Mr Polk for the war. But Mr. Polk evidently did not believe his own story, and did not expect any body else to believe it, and therefore his attempt to justify the war on other grounds.

Mr. Haughton commented with great severity on the fact, lately made apparent by the publication of Mr. Buchanan's correspondence with Mr. Shidell, our Minister in Mexico in 1845, that, though the President claimed, in his war Message of May 1846, that the Rio Grande was our Western Boundary, and that all the territory this side of that river belonged to us, yet, that he, President Polk, had, in November, 1845, six months before that Message, instructed Mr. Buchanan to offer to Mexico, through Mr. Shidell, eight millions of dollars if she, Mexico, would consent to establish the Rio Grande as the line between the two countries! These facts may be found fully stated in Mr. Buchanan's despatch to Mr. Shidell, dated Nov. 10, 1845, sent to Congress with the President's Message of July 6, 1848. [See Senate copy of Executive Document No. 60, 1st Session 30th Congress, pages 40 and 41.] and in the President's War Message of May 11, 1846.

We have not time to follow Mr. Haughton through his exposure of the more than Kingly power which the President claimed, and his party accorded to him, of rejecting all legislation except such as suited *his* will; of the new Locofoco doctrine advanced in this part of the State, that the President and not Congress, was *the* Representative of the people; of the strange assertion of the Hon. Mr. Venable, in a speech published in the Standard, "That this is not a government of the majority,"—an assertion at war with the very first principle of all Republican government. Nor will we attempt to repeat the glowing language in which he closed his speech with an exhortation to all good Whigs to devote themselves, as the very best thing they can do for themselves, their families, their posterity, and their country, to the work, for which so short a time remains, of expelling from power a party which advances and acts upon such unsound and unpatriotic principles.

Suffice it to say, that the speech was received by a very intelligent auditory with sincere pride and pleasure, as a frank, manly and able vindication of Whig principles, and thorough exposure of those of our opponents.

COL. PAINE.—THE N. C. REGIMENT.—Among the many valuable public documents forwarded to us by the Whig members of Congress from this State, to all of whom, and especially to Messrs. Badger and Barringer, are our acknowledgments due, none has possessed more direct interest than one which we received a day or two ago, being the President's Message communicating the Proceedings of the Court of Inquiry instituted at Saltillo, in February last, to inquire into the circumstances attending the mutiny in the N. C. Regiment in August 1847, and the consequent disgrace, like dismissal, by Gen. Wool, of Lieut. Singletary and Pender. The pamphlet contains 214 closely printed pages.

We have heretofore published the unanimous decision of the Court, consisting of Col. Temple, Col. Tidball, and Maj. Lewis Cass, Jr.—a court selected by the President, probably without any special bias in favor of Col. Paine, to say the least,—which affirmed, that there was a mutiny in the camp "not confined to our regiment, that Col. Paine, from the time he entered the service had shown himself to be a zealous and faithful officer, and that in firing on the mutineers he acted strictly in the line of his duty, that Gen. Wool, in dishonorably discharging Lieuts. Singletary and Pender, was actuated solely by considerations for the good of the public service; that the crisis demanded prompt and decisive measures to restore order and discipline, the propriety of which was fully demonstrated by the subsequent conduct of the volunteers.

In addition to this conclusive justification of Col. Paine, and condemnation of his enemies, we find appended to the proceedings, the following remarks of Gen. Wool, a veteran in the army:—

"I have never known in the volunteer service an officer who possessed more zeal and efficiency. He certainly is one of the best officers I have ever known in the volunteer service; and because he was efficient, his officers, prompted no doubt by others, combined to drive him from the regiment.

"JOHN E. WOOL, B'g. Gen'l."

And before the Court he testified on oath as follows:—

"Question by the court. What is your opinion of Colonel Paine as an officer?

"Answer. I know of none better; I think him one of the most devoted, attentive, vigilant officers I have ever known in any service. I do not mean to say that he has had as much experience; and of his officers generally had been as fond to distinguish themselves and the country as he has been, the disgraceful scenes which took place at Buena Vista, on the night of the 15th of August last, would never have occurred. It is due to Colonel Paine to say that, in all the conversations I have ever had with him, he seemed to have no other objects in view than to do his duty faithfully in all respects, and to make his own the very best regiment in service. I thought his whole soul was wrapt up in perfecting his regiment."

In the course of the examination, Col. Hamtramck, of the Virginia Regiment, was called by the court, sworn, and asked, what was the manner in which Col. Paine discharged his duties as an officer, and he replied, "*Col. Paine has discharged his duties most faithfully; a better officer I never knew.*" He also stated that he thought the material of the N. C. Regiment was good, "but I did not consider he was well supported in enforcing discipline. But for Col. Paine, and a few other officers, the regiment would not be what it is, in discipline, drill, conduct, and deportment."

Capt. Harper, of the Virginia regiment, whose opportunities of knowing, (he being acting inspector general,) were of the best kind, testified that Col. Paine was one of the very best officers he had ever known.

Major Early, of the Virginia regiment, testified to the same effect, in equally strong terms.

Capt. Robinson, of the Virginia regiment, testified that he had frequently seen Col. Paine insulted in the discharge of his duties; and that he was greatly surprised to see that several of the officers of the regiment stood by without making any effort to suppress the disturbances on the night of the mutiny. Col. Paine was disliked, he said, because he did his duty strictly.

The highest character for a faithful performance of his duty, was given to Col. Paine, on oath, by Major Stokes, Capts. Duggan, Henry, Buck, Dr. Cobb, and other officers of our regiment, of other regiments, and of the regular army, who testified, that so far from being overbearing, tyrannical, and cruel, as was charged, Col. Paine never abused a soldier who performed his duty; that he was careful of the health and comfort of all, and was at no time disrespectful or harsh to the officers. The difficulties all seem to have grown out of his efforts to make all do their duty, and especially to keep the officers and their men from such habits of social intercourse, (even to drinking, smoking, and gambling together,) as are fatal to all subordination in a camp.

Some of the officers examined testified that much of the feeling in the regiment against Col. Paine was produced by the circulation of numbers of Locofoco papers from North Carolina. (the Tarborough Press, Wilmington Journal, and Raleigh Standard,) with violently abusive articles against the Colonel; and of letters to privates, one of which suggested that Col. Paine ought to be shot, and calling him "*an old Whig rascal.*" This was received by an Edgecombe private. But even all the dissatisfaction thus fomented by party spirit would not have produced any serious difficulty in our regiment, but for the presence of the Virginia and Mississippi regiments, by whom, it appears, as we supposed it would, the outrage was perpetrated.

As to Lieut. Pender, our readers probably recollect the certificate he published just before the August election, evidently to injure Mr. Manly's election, as follows:—

PETERSBURG, July 24, 1848.

I do hereby certify that the language attributed to Gen. Taylor in a Communication that appeared in the Wilmington N. C. Journal of the 21st inst, to wit, "that the officers in the N. C. Regiment ought to be dishonorably discharged and the privates shot" &c., was uttered by him in my presence, and in fact addressed to myself.

(Signed.) JO. S. PENDER,
Of the Edgecombe Company, N. C. Volunteers.

This was followed, but not until *after* the election, by a letter from Mr. Battle, of the Wake company, who had been Pender's counsel in the Court of Inquiry, who stated that Pender had, under oath, given a statement of what Gen. Taylor said *materially differing* from this certificate. And so we find it. Pender *certifies*, that Gen. Taylor told him that the officers of the regiment ought to be dishonorably discharged, and the men shot. He makes no exception, and leaves the public to suppose that Gen. Taylor would thus summarily dispose of *all* the officers and men of the regiment. This was his version after he got to North Carolina, out of reach of Gen. Taylor, and on the eve of an election when his slander might injure Gen. Taylor and his friends. But he had previously *sworn*, so Lieut. Battle told us, and so this book proves, that Gen. Taylor said that only "*the officers concerned* [in the mutiny] ought to be dishonorably discharged and the privates shot." This is not the only instance in which Pender's testimony is impeached and disproved.

Appended to these proceedings, is a curious and mendacious letter from this man Pender to the President of the United States, for which we regret that we have not room this week. We will publish it hereafter.

The Honest Volunteers.—We see the offer made in some of our exchanges of a very handsome reward to any volunteer who marched a democrat to the war in Mexico, and came back a whig.—*Union.*

Will the Union be kind enough to state, what is the amount of the very handsome reward, and who it is that offers it? We know one volunteer who "marched as a democrat to the war in Mexico, and came back a whig," and there is at least one more, Lieut. Webb, in Orange county. We think it likely that either of the volunteers won't be glad to accept the reward, for they probably came back with rather empty pockets. But the reward, we fear, is like the offices, a landing.

We learn that a Cabarrus volunteer, a very respectable young man, was in this place a few days ago, who stated, that all the volunteers in that quarter, whig and democratic, with the exception of one or two of the latter, have come back determined to vote for Taylor.

AN UNPLEASANT CASE.—The Lancaster Republican, a Locofoco paper, has the following paragraph, confirmatory of a report which we published from the Highland Messenger a few weeks ago:—

"The Democratic Elector, Wm. H. Thomas, who was appointed for the 14th district, has, for some unexplained cause, declined to serve on the ticket. The vacancy will, doubtless, be filled in due time."

THE SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We hope that none of our readers will be deterred by its length from reading the article on the preceding page respecting this highest tribunal in our State.

READ THIS, SOUTHERN PEOPLE.—We copy the following from the Editorial Correspondence of the Washington Union:—

OHIO

COLUMBUS, (O.,) Oct. 1, 1848.

DEAR SIR: Our State election takes place on Tuesday next. Our candidate for governor (the gallant Col. Weller) has done noble service for the cause in the campaign; and yet, although the State is certain for Cass and Butler, he may be defeated. His opponent (Seabury Ford) is a violent and fanatical abolitionist, and will receive the united support of the free-soil Van Buren whigs, the abolitionists, and Taylor whigs; and these parties, combined, have a majority in the State. But from fifty to sixty thousand of these Ford voters —the Van Buren whigs and abolitionists —WILL NEVER VOTE FOR TAYLOR. The whigs and abolitionists say, with great confidence, that Ford will be elected, while they all agree that Cass and Butler will carry the State by a large majority. They will bet largely that Ford will carry Ohio, but not a dollar on Taylor. Put down Ohio certain for Cass and Butler by a majority of not less than ten thousand. Yours, &c.

"FROM FIFTY TO SIXTY THOUSAND" "VAN BUREN WHIGS AND ABOLITIONISTS, WILL NEVER VOTE FOR TAYLOR."

Now how is this? Does not the Union daily tell its Southern readers that Gen. Taylor is in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and altogether against the South on the Slavery question, and that he had so assured the Ohio people through Mr. Corwin? If this were true, would not the abolitionists of Ohio support him, against Cass, who, as the Union swears also, is *with* the South? Surely, if Gen. Cass were against the Wilmot Proviso, and Gen. Taylor in favor of it, the Abolitionists would be delighted with the chance to vote for Taylor. The letter in the Union is a plain admission of the falsehood of these pretences.

"NOISE AND CONFUSION."—Any one who remembers Cass's excuse for not replying to the plain questions put to him by his own party at Cleveland, Ohio, and his refusal to answer other plain questions put to him by his brother Locofoco, R. J. Moses, the Delegate from Florida to the Baltimore Convention, may well wonder at the impudence of the Wilmington Journal in reminding the party of what Gen. Jackson is reported to have said in 1840 about Gen. Harrison. Listen, says the Journal, to the words of wisdom and admonition:—

"I say, again, fellow citizens, remember the fate of ancient Rome, and VOTE FOR NO CANDIDATE *who will not tell you with the frankness of an independent freeman the principles upon which, if elected, he will administer your government.* * * That man DESERVES TO BE A SLAVE who would vote for a MUM CANDIDATE, *where his liberties are at stake.*"

This is clearly a left handed blow at Cass, which the Editor himself would probably have had too much sagacity to publish if he had been well and attending to his paper.

R. I. Howze, Esq., Editor of the Wilmington Commercial Review, has discontinued the publication of that paper, and become joint Editor of the Commercial.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

Owing to matters of a domestic nature, not anticipated when I made my appointments in Randolph and Chatham, I am very reluctantly compelled to forego addressing my fellow-citizens as contemplated. Added to the reason stated I am advised to speak as little as possible, having not yet recovered from a severe attack of illness. I trust, however, that some of the Sub-Electors or others will address the people in my stead, and that the reasons assigned will be satisfactory to my friends. Respectfully,

J. WINSLOW.

☞ Asheboro' Herald, Argus and Communicator, please copy.

"Fourteen Lives of Gen. Taylor."—Is it true that just fourteen lives have been published of Gen. Zachary Taylor? Some contend that there are actually but twelve extant; and others will have it that thirteen is the real number. We need light on this point.—*Union.*

The government Editor harps upon the fact, that several Lives of Taylor have been published; but he takes good care not to attempt to show, nor even to pretend, that there is any difference in any of them, so as to make them suit different sections of the country. If there were such a difference, would he not point it out? Most assuredly. The difference between the Lives of Taylor and the Lives of Cass is, that the former are all intended for universal circulation, North, South, East, and West. They do not represent him at the South as with the South, and at the North as with the North. They represent him as he is in truth, *for the whole country.* But the Lives of Cass were prepared expressly to deceive. They were both printed in one office, and both identically the same *except on one subject*,—the Wilmot Proviso. And according to the Hon. Mr Wentworth, a Locofoco Member of Congress from Illinois, the deceit was practised with Gen. Cass's knowledge, and by his direction.

As to the fourteen Lives of Taylor, if there be so many, (as we think is quite probable,) it is only another evidence of his resemblance to Washington, and of the fact, that publishers will print books which the people will buy and read. We have no doubt that at least fourteen Lives of Gen Washington have been published—we have four different ones now before us. But what inducement could any body have to print a Life of Cass? If he were not a candidate for President, nobody would think of buying or reading such a book;—and we doubt if many people do even now.

But as to this charge against the Whigs of circulating a variety of Lives of Taylor, we ask attention to the proceedings of the Taylor Club at Washington, signed by Richard Wallach, the President, one of the most repectable citizens of that city.—

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the "Central Rough & Ready Club," of Washington, on Friday evening, Oct. 6, 1848.

Whereas a series of resolutions has been adopted by the Locofoco party in this city, at a public meeting held on the evening of Wednesday, the 27th of September last, grossly unjust in their imputations, and totally at variance with truth in their assertions: Therefore, by the Central Rough and Ready Club, be it—

Resolved, That the imputations contained in said resolutions, that "there are *two publishing rooms* in this city," from one of which documents are prepared for the *North*, representing Gen. Taylor as a "Wilmot Proviso man," and Gen. Cass as the advocate of the extension of slavery, in the other documents are prepared for the *South*, which represent Gen. Cass as a "Wilmot Proviso man," and Gen. Taylor as the champion and interested friend of the extension of slavery, are false, and utterly without foundation, and are made with that recklessness and disregard of honesty which have ever characterised that party, denounced by Mr. Calhoun as "held together by the cohesive power of the public plunder."

Resolved, That the assertion made that *others* have in circulation *fourteen lives of Gen. Taylor*, representing him as one thing in one, and another thing in another, suiting him to each meridian, and to every faction in each meridian of the country," is a falsehood so wanton and palpable, that, in the direst agony of the *exasperated* crushed and expiring though he be, none could have deemed possible, and few, we apprehend, will be found so credulous as to believe.

Resolved, That, as a means of testing their ability to prove the above charge, we invite and defy them to produce more than one life of Taylor, prepared and circulated by the Whig Congressional Committee, or any other committee, person, or persons, of this city, excepting only the newspaper articles of the North American of Philadelphia, and the number of the "Campaign" published in the National Intelligencer of the 16th of September, both of which have become public property, and equally open to either party.

Resolved, further, That we will engage and pledge to obtain from the publishers of these lives of Taylor any number up to 100,000, and dispose of them to the Jackson Democratic Association at the low price at which we purchase them, and will most cordially thank our friends if they will give them the widest circulation over the country, and at their own discretion; that we may be saved the expense of printing, the trouble of directing; and above all, that we may have the satisfaction to know that they go safely through the mails, and not sent around Cape Horn or the Dead Sea *to reach the county of York*, in Pennsylvania.

Resolved at the same time, That, should this proposition meet with the concurrence of our Democratic friends, we simply express the wish that these lives may be directed by the honest and worthy men of their party, as we do not relish the plan of bringing our occupation in competition with the labor of felons and convicts of a State prison.

Resolved, further, That we will gladly purchase from them a few thousand copies of two editions of the life of Cass, of eight pages, published at the "Congressional Globe office," one in March and the other in June last; one of which seeks to make Gen. Cass the strenuous opponent of the Wilmot Proviso, giving an extract from his Nicholson letter, the other being totally silent upon that subject, (samples of which lives we will engage to furnish on demand.)

Resolved, That should our friends of the Jackson Association evince any reluctance to meet this proposition, the Executive Committee of this Club be authorized to offer as an *inducement* the sum of two dollars per hundred for the lives before named, being *four* times the price at which they profess to sell them, and a like sum for any additional biographies which they may have been fortunate enough to keep more securely in the sacred archives of their party.

DISGRACEFUL FALSEHOOD.—The Editor of the Wilmington Journal should be cautious into whose hands he commits his Editorial columns whilst he himself is sick; what he has of character for truth, he is likely to lose by such outrageous fabrications as the following, which appears in the last Journal:—

"*Fourteen Lives of Gen. Taylor.*—It is a notorious fact, that *fourteen* lives of Gen. Taylor have been issued by the Federal Publishing Committee in Washington City."

It is only necessary to refer to the above proceedings of the Washington meeting to show how false this assertion is. But the Union itself does not pretend that the "fourteen lives" of which it speaks, were issued by the publishing committee in Washington." The Journal has the sole credit of that addition to the story.

In another paragraph the Journal says that those Lives of Taylor "suit every section of the country." Now that is undoubtedly true. But when it adds that they make him "appear at the North as the friend of the North, and at the South as the friend of the South,"—the very fact that neither the Journal nor any other Locofoco paper has ventured to show, *by extracts*, any such variation, gives the lie to that story.

In another paragraph still, we find the Journal calling Millard Fillmore "an out and out abolitionist." This wretched falsehood, for such it emphatically is, is an evidence of the desperation of the Locofoco party in the South."

MORE BACKING OUT FROM CASS.—Jas. B. Gilmer, a prominent Democrat in Georgia, who voted for Polk, says, "My next vote will be for Taylor," and he gives good reasons for his vote.

E. E. Brazile, of Aberdeen, Miss. who says he has long been a democrat, now votes for Taylor, whom he knows well. He adds, that there are many other Democrats, whom he knows, who will go for old Rough and Ready in preference to that political weathercock, Gen. Cass.

H. B. Overstel, an influential Democrat in Georgia, says through the Augusta Chronicle, that, though he goes for the Democratic candidate for Congress, he can't swallow Cass. He goes for Taylor.

More Bolting in Michigan.—At a Barnburners Meeting in Monroe county, Michigan, on the 5th ult. which was uncommonly attended, General Benson, who had been President of a previous Cass ratification meeting, presided, assisted by two Vice Presidents and two Secretaries—all Locofocos. The meeting was addressed by other members of the party, and Haynes Johnson, an old Jeffersonian Democrat, and President of the Hillsdale county *Cass* ratification meeting, was appointed to the Buffalo Convention.

These have deserted Cass in favor of Van Buren. [They are the sort of friends of the South whom Col. Jones relies on.]

A SIGN.—The Chicago (Illinois) Democrat, edited by long John Wentworth, representative in Congress from that district, and who supports Cass, significantly remarks: "It can not be denied that there is a considerable defection from the Democratic party in this city, and that Gen. Cass will not receive so large a majority as we have formerly given at the presidential elections."

A call of a meeting in favor of Taylor and Fillmore, at Pleasantville, Penn. is published, signed by upwards of 130 workingmen—men engaged in the iron works, as well as mechanics,—of whom more than one-third are Democrats, who have determined to go for Taylor and Fillmore.

More Defection in Clarion County, Penn.—The Clarion Register gives the names of Thomas Sutton, Amos Myers, and J. N. Hetherman, the two first lawyers, and the third postmaster, who have quit Cass and go for Taylor.

Ohio.—The Barnburners in Ohio nominated Josiah Reap as one of their electors. He has published a letter declining the nomination, and says he shall bestow his suffrage for Taylor and Fillmore.

John Cooper, Esq. of Columbus county, Penn. the father in law of one of the Locofoco candidates for Congress, has abandoned Cass and goes for Taylor; and declares that his county will give Locofocoism a death blow at the election next month.

T. E. Burns, of Cass county, Geo. is out in a card abandoning Cass, and going for Taylor.

PROSCRIPTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Salisbury Watchman states that Mr. J. P. Mabry, Postmaster at Lexington, N. C. has been removed, and Doctor Whitney put in his place. The Watchman says that Mr. Mabry was honest, responsible, and obliging in office, and was consequently respected and beloved. And that the new incumbent is odious to the people. He, however, is a Locofoco, and his predecessor a Whig.

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Thos. Lynch, W. C. CAMPBELL, Esq. to Miss CYNTHIA, daughter of the Rev. S. Paisley.

At Smithville, Brunswick county, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Deane, of Wilmington, Mr. PHILIP FRIOLEAU, formerly of Charleston, to Miss A. E. BROWN, daughter of John Brown, Esq.

DIED,

At the residence of Thos. S. Ashe, Esq. in Wadesborough, on the 9th inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARIA BURGWYNN, consort of George W. B. Burgwynn, of New Hanover county.

In Davidson county, on the 23d Sept., Mrs. LUCY ANN CALDCLEUGH, wife of Mr. Andrew Caldcleugh, aged about 30 years.

In the City of New York, on the 20th Sept. last, NEHEMIAH ROGERS, in the 95th year of his age. His companions and cotemporaries—Le Roy, Bayard & Co.—Archibald Gracie—and other well Known and respected names, the Merchants of the last century, have all passed away. Mr. Rogers was for many years extensively engaged in the trade of this and other parts of North Carolina; and there are those remaining, who have a full recollection of his correctness as a Merchant, and of the kindness and consideration which he extended to all those with whom he had business transactions.—[*Com.*

In Mobile, on the 3d inst., Mr. ARCHIBALD C. JOHNSON, son of the late Neill Johnson, Esq. of this town, aged about 50 years.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 5—Schrs. Olive from New York, A. J. Dorsett from ditto, Ituban from Boston, Hornet from ditto, Royal Purple from Lockwood's Folly, Pearl from Onslow county. 6—Brig Albatross from Boston; Schrs. Mary George from Thomaston, Me., D. P. Woodbury from Shallotte, Jack Downing and Albion from Onslow county, Matilda from Boston. 7—Brig W. L. Jones from New York; Schrs. Charles Mills from New York, Monsoon and P. B. Savery from Philadelphia. 8—Brig Albemarle from Fall River, Massachusetts; Schrs. B Hoadley from New York, Samuel Butler from Baltimore, C. D. Ellis from Philadelphia. 9—Schrs. David Hale from New York, John Searcy from St. Martins. 10—Schr. Justice from Dighton, Mass. 11—Brig Mary Ann Jane from New York; Schrs. Brilliant and Express from Onslow, Mary Powell from New York.

MISS MITCHELL

HAS received her Fall and Winter MILLINERY, and is prepared to execute orders in her line in the best and most fashionable style. Her customers, and others who wish to purchase, are requested to call and see if they can be suited.

No pains will be spared in the execution of orders from the country, to have them done in the best manner, and at extremely low prices.

Miss M's place of business is the Store adjoining Mr. George McNeill, foot of Haymount.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

40 FIRKINS prime Mountain BUTTER, for sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

Oct. 17, 1848. 37-4w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly, to pass a law to give the election of Constables to the Justices of the County Court of Cumberland.

October 16, 1848. 37

MR. SUSSDORFF respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he will make his customary visit to that place in the course of a few weeks, for the purpose of Tuning such Pianos as may be in need of his services.

Salem, Oct. 6, 1848. 37

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Oct. 17.

Brandy, p'ch,	40 a 50	Lard,	8 a 8½
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	16 a 17	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	5 a 7	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5¼
Cotton,	5 a 5¾	Oats,	25 a 30
Corn,	38 a 40	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4 a 4¾	Salt, sack,	2 00 a 2 25
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum. bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	85 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 3½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	80 a 85
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	4 a 4½	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2¼
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 13 "

REMARKS.—Cotton 5 to 5¾. Flour 4 to 4¼. Wheat 80. Bacon 5 to 7. Corn 38 to 40. Sack Salt $2¼. Flaxseed 85 to $1.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round 8½, good supply. Corn nominal, 45 to 55. Fayetteville Flour 5 25 to 5 75. Hay 55. Lard scarce, 11 to 11½. No River Lumber offering, and no demand. Timber 3 50 to 5 25. No Shipping Timber in market. Turpentine 2 60 to 2 65 for soft, 1 50 for hard. Sperits 31. Tar 1 50 to 1 55. Salt 4000 bushels St Martins sold at 26. Liverpool sack scarce. Shingles, prime contract 3 50.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

October 8—Steamer Rowan, with goods for J. H. Covington, J. M. Williams, Worth & Stanley, J. D. Williams, F. D. Breese, J. E. Bryan, F. W. Plasman, Scott & McAdoo, T. S. Lutterloh, B. Roe & Son, J. Dodd, P. P. Johnson & Co, A. W. Steel, H. L. Mayner, J. Hucke & Son, Worth & Sanders, J. F. Chambers, P. Taylor, E. Belo, Marsh & Mottat, Salem Manuf. Co, Tyson & Person, Boger & Maxwell, J. W. Covington, Murchison, Reid & Co, H. & E. J. Lilly, R. A. King, J. McIver, Dr. J. A. McDowell, S. Bson, R. G. Worth, D. S. W. McLaurin, J. R. & J. Sloan, F. Fraser, C. P. Haigh & Son, M. W. McNair, E. A. Vogler, J. Worth, A. C. Blum, A. Meadenhall, Island Ford Co. Dunbarr, Bethel & Co, J. G. Lash, W. J. McConnaris, Cedar Falls Co, W. Clark, H. Stauber, W. P. Heilly, J. & F. Garret, E. Peary, H. Leete, Beaver Creek Co, Lee & W. McDowell, Alison & Area, T. C. Pfohl, A. S. Horney, Bowman & Donnell, N. Kendall, Mendenhall & Clark, Lenahan & McLean, C. A. Carlton & Co, C. A. Eteck, J. W. Baker, E. L. & J. A. Pemberton, Boyle & Jones, T. M. Young, Hunt & Gardner, T. P. Godley, Union Manuf. Co, Lee & Walker, Rev. A. Gilchrist, A. McLauren, J. Carter, Worth & Thomas, Mrs. Bagge, H. Eramberti, Barnhardt, Mooney & Co.

Oct. 15—Steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for T. J. Johnson & Co, C. A. Carlton & Co, S. W. Tillinghast & Co, Rev. N. Pearce, Mrs. Campbell, T. S. Lutterloh, A. McLauenion, Mrs. Anna Innis, A. C. McIntosh, Boner & Christ, Headen & Horne, W. T. Horne, Henderson & Smith, Henry Taylor, J. P. Goodly, A. Ramsour, A. Whittington, M. M. Wagner, G. C. Mendenhall, Corson & Smith, Bogle & Jones, Worth & Thomas, G. W. Brown, Jas. Kyle, A. Holt, T. J. Wilson, B. Foster, M. Brown & Son, Rix & Earnhardt, Brown & James, Barnhardt & Hix, W. Lassater, R. Q. Allen, J. Winecoff & Co, J. & W. Murphy, Josh. Hyatt, William Murphy, Shelly & Field, J. H. & J. Manning, J. W. Field & Co, R. A. King, W. L. McGary, Melchor & Shupoch, E. W. Winkings, A. H. Moss & Co, Tommison, Lines & Co.

Freight List of Evergreen, Diligence, and Henrietta,—Steamer Evergreen with boat Diligence in tow, arrived Oct. 15—S. T. Hawley & Sons, Ray & Pearce, S. W. Tillinghast & Co, B. Rose & Son, Mrs. S. J. Hart, Capt. J. A. J. Bradford, G. & H. McMillan, J. Kyle, Rev. A. Gorchrist, J. Utley, E. J. Hale, A. C. Simpson, J. Dodd, J. H. Hall, Rockfish Co, T. J. Johnson & Co, Cook & Powell, E. W. Wilkings, J. W. Powers, W. Prior, C. McNeill, Jas. Sandy, Miss Holmes, E. Fuller, P. Taylor, and T. S. Lutterloh, of this place; and Jenkins & Roberts, E. M. Holt, W. A. Carrigan, Hauser & Wilson, A. S. Wells & Co, Jones, Watson & Co, Hunt & Gardner, Long & Webb, T. Caldwell & Son, J. H. & T. J. Saunders, J. H. Hawley, of interior.

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving a Fall and Winter MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, Fringes, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves for Ladies and Children.

☞ Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Fashionable Straw Bonnets and other Straws, very cheap.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person st., nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES.

ATTENTION!

CORY & NEWSON,

HAVING taken Rooms at the Fayetteville Hotel for a short time, respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to take Likenesses in a superior style to any heretofore taken. The superiority of their Instruments and some new discoveries which they have recently made in the art, together with an experience of seven years in the business, warrant them in saying they can give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage; and in no case will any charge be made unless perfect satisfaction is given.

☞ Persons thoroughly instructed in the art at a moderate price.

Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1848. 37-tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

THIS extensive Establishment will be completed on the 1st September. The House is three stories high, 150 feet on Hay street, and 150 feet on Donaldson street. The Rooms are capacious, airy, and abundantly numerous to accommodate all applicants for entertainment. The Stable and Out-Houses are equally commodious. The Company have spared no expense to complete the Establishment in the best manner. The House is now offered for Rent, or if preferred will be leased for a term of years. Applications made to Alfred A. McKethan, President of the Company, will meet prompt attention.

Fayetteville, July 21, 1848.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

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20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

MAY 1, 1848.

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received,—Sup'r brown, black, green and blue Cloths; black and plaid Cassimeres; French Gambroons; Linen Coatings and Drillings; fine black Satin and fancy Marseilles Vestings; brown and bleached Damask Table Cloths; Irish Linen; sup'r Needles; Coat, Vest, and Pear Suit Buttons; Silk, Fur, Legaron and Panama Hats; Shoes; Hardware and Crockery.

—ALSO—

Summer Silk; Berage, Tissue and Grenadines; Plaid Muslins; Jaconet and Swiss ditto; Mosaic Edgings; Insertings; Thread and Cotton Laces; Silk and Linen Fringes; Bonnet, Tarletn and Satin Ribbons; white and black Silk Veils; Berage and Silk Scarfs and Shawls; Muslin and fine Lace Capes and Collars; fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; black and colored Kid Gloves; Silk Lisle and Cotton do.; Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades. The above Goods we offer at low prices. 143tf

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WILLIAM H. MEAD,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ETNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 90tf

Protection Insurance Company.
FIRE AND MARINE,
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Risks on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 90tf

INVALUABLE
FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 244 pages, 25 engravings. Paper 40 cts; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 5½ cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2.—Mail to any part, 5 lbs. postage. Inhaling Tubes, Safety, 25; by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all Ruptures, Fixing of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere.—For Backs or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give the girt from head to foot, and circumference of person next the surface, just above the hips. If Ruptures, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post-paid.

Feb'y 24, 1848. 8-Y

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 110 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tacks, and a Stone hole attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.

April 1, 1848. 94tf

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150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey.
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 1, 1848. 184tf

FALL TRANSPORTATION
Via Cape Fear River.

HENRIETTA
Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen having been thoroughly repaired, are now ready to carry Freight up and down the River with despatch. Thankful for former, we solicit a continuance of patronage. This Line will carry Freight and forward as low as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent
Henrietta Steamboat Co.
Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 26tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS
By Henrietta Steamboat Company.

JOHN H. HALL, having sold his interest in this Company, has nothing to do with the Agency at Wilmington or Fayetteville, either individually or as surviving partner of Hall & Johnson. Shippers designing their Goods to the care of our Company, will please fill up their Bills Lading and mark their Packages, Care of Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co., Wilmington and Fayetteville. All Letters addressed as above will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent

CHEAP
Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
3 sides best Spanish Sole Leather,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2 ditto Castings, of best quality.

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1848. 31tf

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
Of Hampden Sydney College,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE eleventh annual course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 23d of October, and continue to the 19th of March.

JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.
R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.
CHARLES BELL GIBSON, M. D., Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.
BENJAMIN F. LOCKETT, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

In addition to the usual Lectures, Medical and Surgical Clinqpies will be regularly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Alms House, to which the students will be admitted free of expense. In these Institutions the student will have opportunities of observing the diseases incident to the South, and of witnessing very many surgical operations.

The study of Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at very trifling expense.

Matriculation ticket	$ 5
Professors' fees	105
Practical Anatomy	10
Graduation fee	25

Board, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, etc., can be obtained as cheap in Richmond as in any city on the Atlantic seaboard—say from $6 to $8 per week.

S. MAUPIN, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
August 11, 1848. 30-6w

Chills and Fever.
Ague and Fever.

DOCT. STRONG'S PILLS

ARE recommended to the public as the best preparation in use, for the above diseases.

They have been used by the Proprietor for a number of years in his practice, without having to effect a cure in a single instance; and, at the solicitation of many of his friends, he has been induced to put them up in a boxes with printed directions, so that they may be able to use them without consulting him personally.

The following certificate from William Fason, Esq., is one of many which the Proprietor can offer:—

Anson 24th, 1847.

Dear Sir: Having been informed that you intend to circulate your Hydrage Pills and Mixture beyond the range of your immediate practice, I take pleasure in testifying to their excellence.—They have been used in many cases in my family, with the most decided success. In several instances, when the patient was to all appearances entirely hopeless, they failed not to produce an effectual cure. We therefore feel no delicacy in recommending them to the public, as a most excellent family medicine, and hope that they may meet with the success which they deserve.

Yours respectfully, WM. FASON.

These Pills contain neither Mercury or Arsenic, but are purely vegetable. Each box contains 30 Pills, and they are warranted to effect a cure if used according to the directions. Price 75 cts.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 15, 1848. 15-6m

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Laine, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Carolina do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silesia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Straddila Shawls,
8-4 Muslin-de-Laine do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black span Silk do,*
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, some very fine Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mulls, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.
Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

Farm, Turpentine and Timber LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, containing 520 acres, lying one mile up and down Black River and extending one mile out from it. It is within 8 miles of Cape Fear River, and 18 miles from Fayetteville, on the main road to Tarborough and Waynesborough.

There are about 100 acres of cleared Land, and a comfortable Dwelling and usual out-houses. The remaining 420 acres is Turpentine and Timber Land.

It is a pleasant and healthy situation, with very good water.

Persons desiring such land may do well to see and examine it.

For further information, see the subscriber.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

June 30, 1848. 22tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *currently* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

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20 HHDS MOLASSES,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
50 bags Coffee,
10 bbls. St. Croix Sugar,
10 do. clarified do.
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
30 boxes fine and common Tobacco, by the box or retail, remarkably low.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 3, 1848. 19tf

MISS M. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL.

MISS BINGHAM will open her School in her new Residence on Old Street, on the 2d day of October. Instruction will be given in all branches usually taught in any Female Seminary. Hours of attendance from 9 o'clock A. M. till 1 P. M., and from 3 till 5 P. M., precisely. Particular attention will be given to the morals and manners of her Pupils.

Drawing and Painting will be taught in the interval, for which a separate charge will be made.

Sept. 11. 31-3m

The Niagara Shower-Bath,

AN entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee,
EPHRAIM LARRABEE,
24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—*Read what Armstrong says:*

Do not omit, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution, that shall clear
The sluices of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Still to be pure, even if it did not conduce
As much as it does, to health, very greatly worth
Your duty pursue: for this adorns the inch:
The want of this is poverty's worst foe.
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace, without it, youth and charms
Are lost sooner.

Sept. 18, 1848. 34-Y

MORE TIME!

THE SUBSCRIBER has come home again, and he brought with him lots of

Watches and Jewelry,

Which are absolutely Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!! He has also some fine Pocket and Table Cutlery; Silver Ware a plenty, from the Salt Spoon to the Soup Ladle; Silver Mugs; Butter and Fruit Knives; double barrel Guns; lots of Revolvers, and any other kind of Goods that is or may be wanting; Accordeons in an abundance. In fact call over to BEASLEY'S, North east corner of Market Square, where you may find

MILITARY GOODS,

from a Button to a Bass Drum, and almost any thing you may want.

☞ Gentlemen, step in and have your Watches nicely repaired.

J. M. BEASLEY
Sept. 16, 1848 34-6w

NEW BOOKS.

TAYLOR and his Campaigns, 12 cts; Life of Gen. Cass, 25; Gowrie, by James, Harper, by Bulwer, 2 parts, 50; The Dreamer and The Worker, 25; The Fortune Hunter, 25; The Headsmen, Husband, 25; The Lover Wife, 25; The Dragoon's Bride, 25; The Renegade, 25; The Hat Sisters, 25; Anne, and Friend's Story, 25; Webster's large Dictionary; Brown's Short Catechism; Webster's American Comp'anion, &c. Just received.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 12

NOTICE.

THE notes and bonds received by me at the dissolution of the firm of Gardner & McKethan, which remain unpaid, together with all other evidences of debt held by me, have been lodged with Mr. A. McLean, at the Bank of Cape Fear, for collection, and all those indebted are requested to make payment as early as possible.

C. T. GARDNER.

August 25, 1848. 30-tf

N. B. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of my House and Lot, on Dick st., which Mr. McLean is authorized to sell on terms which cannot fail to be satisfactory. C. T. G.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

A SAFE MEDICINE.

THE weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate are in a few days strengthened by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and the worst complaints are removed by perseverence, without the expense of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicine ever invented for families, or to take to sea, preventing scurvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold.

The valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore, the only authorized Agency.

July 14. 24-1m

FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English, and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to

B. ROSE & SON.

April 3, 1848. 9tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

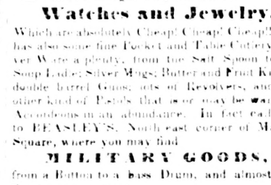
A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

Carriage Manufactory.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

173 NEGROES, 5000 ACRES OF LAND, &c. &c.,

The entire Property belonging to the Estate of the late Joseph Pearson, being in the Counties of Davidson and Davie, consisting of **173** *Negroes, the stock of Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs, together with the crops of Cotton, Corn, Rye, Wheat, and Oats.*

ALSO, those well known and valuable tracts of LAND, the POINT PLANTATION, at the confluence of the North and South Yadkins, CHERRY HILL, STOKES'S QUARTER, and CLOVER BOTTOM, being directly upon the main road leading from Salisbury to Mocksville, containing in the aggregate about 5000 acres. The Lands will be divided to suit purchasers. The Negroes will be sold separate and in families, as their connection may exist at the time of sale.

The owners of the above property are non-residents of the State, and desire to change the investment. Persons wishing to make purchases of negroes may be assured of a Sale without reserve, and no disposition will be made of any portion of them before the day of Sale.

Mr. John Foard, who has now the charge of the Property, will give any information required respecting it.

Sale to commence at the Point Plantation, about six miles from Salisbury, on the 22d of Jan'y next, and continue from day to day till all is sold.

C. P. MALLETT, Attorney
for the Representatives.

Fayetteville, Sept. 19, 1848. 33-ts

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER, thankful for the patronage he has received since coming to Fayetteville, would respectfully announce that he will be absent from this place until about the 12th of October, after which time he will be happy to continue to give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar, and humbly solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed.

A large collection of new and beautiful music will be kept on hand and furnished at usual rates.

Also, instruction given on Flute and Violin if desired.

Sept. 8, 1848. 32-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker strong Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,
TAILOR.
(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores, No. 3 in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95 tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 90-typ

TIN WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

E. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. ☞ He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglass's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglass's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

March 11, 1848. 7tf

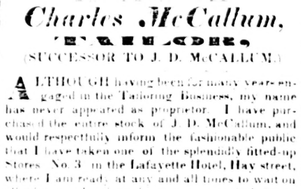
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

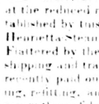
REFINED SUGARS.

20 BOXES and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

March 14, 1848. 6tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.



THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber lately resided, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.

Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

MERCHANTS'
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats composing this Line are

The New Steamer ROWAN, low water Boat
" " W. B. MEARES.
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CRONLY.
" " BEN BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and travelling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars in boating, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Fire going business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it could be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last Year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on its individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight on the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

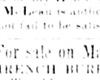
Fayetteville, Jan. 20, 1848. 100-tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

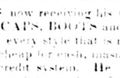
IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats as near as practicable, until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

March 27, 1848. 8-tf



MILLINERY.



MRS. HART is now opening and receiving a SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, black and colored Fringe, Silk Buttons, superior kid Gloves, and many other articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

A few fashionable fancy Straws, for Ladies and Children; and other Straws, very cheap. Summer styles received.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear. April 3.—9tf

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HOTCHKISS'S
Vertical Water Wheel.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wellis, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.

ASHEBOROUGH
Classical and Mathematical School.

THE Fall Session of this Institution commenced on the 2d Monday in July inst.

J. H. BROOKS, Principal.

July 15. 24-3m

MONEY.

NOTES and Bonds now due us, and all Accounts standing over six months, must be paid, or we will enforce collections.

J. & T. WADDILL.

July 25, 1848. 26tf

Mr. and Mrs. Hardin's School.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on the 16th October next.

The Tuition fees will be $12 50, $16 50, and $20 50, per Session of 4 months, (as heretofore,) payable *one-half* in advance. There will be no extra charge for French and the dead Languages, except that after the Lessons which usually occupy one or two Sessions, (according to the age and general advancement of the pupil,) the Tuition per Session will be raised in the order above stated, but in no case to be higher than $20 50.

Five or six young ladies will be received as Boarders, at $50 per Session of 4 months, for Board and Tuition in all the branches, payable in advance. Those wishing to place their daughters or wards in our family, and please make application as soon as possible *after the 1st of September*, until which time we shall be absent from home.

W. H. HARDIN.

Fayetteville, July 12, 1848. 25-3w1&8tl50

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

BETTON, MORRIS & CO.,
AT THE OLD STAND,
W. Falls Avenue, near Pratt st. Bridge,
BALTIMORE,

CONTINUE to make to order FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES of all dimensions, which they will warrant to be of best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation, and selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep constantly for sale, of all sizes, COLOGNE & ESOPUS MILLSTONES, and FRENCH BURR BLOCKS.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

☞ I am authorized to act as Agent for the sale of the above Burrs and Stones in Fayetteville, and will supply orders from the country promptly.

R. M. ORRELL.

Sept. 11, 1848. 31-2m

EDWIN GLOVER,
WATCH MAKER
AND

HAY STREET, between the Market and New Hotel,

HAS just returned from New York, with a new Stock of

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,

Which he is disposed to sell very cheap. Among his assortment may be found Watches of all kinds, from $8 to $80; a good assortment of common and fine Brass Clocks; Gold Guard and Fob Chains; Watch Keys of all kinds; Breast Pins, from 2 shillings to $12; Gold Finger Rings, from 50 cents to $8 00; a large assortment of Ear Rings; Bracelets; Gold Pens with gold cases; Silver and Gold and Steel Pencils; Gold Lockets; gold, silver, and common Spectacles; gold, ivory and steel Seals; gold sleeve and collar Buttons; Silver Butter Knives; Music Boxes; plated Cake Baskets; plated Castors; plated Candlesticks; brass do; plated Snuffers and Trays; steel do; Britannia Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, and Cream Pots; genuine Silver Spoons; Razors and Strops; Scissors; steel Bag and Purse Clasps; steel Beads, Vesta Strings, &c., and every article usually kept in a Jewelry Store.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

September 2, 1848. 31tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS
FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving his usual supply of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, embracing almost every style that is now worn, which he will sell cheap for cash, inasmuch as he is no friend to the credit system. He would invite all such as may wish to purchase for cash, to give him a call.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' and Youths' South Sea, Otter, Fur, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Plush, Select, Seal and Cloth Caps, of all styles and prices.

—ALSO—

Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Coney, Tamper, and Wool Hats, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

Sept. 4, 1848. 34tf

BECKWITH'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Feb 14, 1848. 2tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Tumples or Pustules on the Face, Boils, Blotches, Ulcerous Sore Eyes, Ringworm or other Scald Head, Enlargement and pain in the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Active or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation now is widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal virtue of a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of these preparations—and no invalid would desire to drink a gallon mixture, when half a pint contained the same medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all:

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used, & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz., Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting, in the most agreeable manner, a tone and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensible requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,
S. G. TAYLOR.
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agent gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

Feb. 1, 1848. 1600-Y

W. BRANSON:

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, &c.
Nutt's Building, North Water St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.